

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVIII, No. 7.

HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1903—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2455.

GERMANS TRY TO LAND BUT ARE NOT SUCCESSFUL

The Bombardment of Fort San Carlos Continues But the Fortress Holds Out.

A Question of Detained German Mail Started the Trouble But Those Who Complained Are Heavy Losers.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS)

MARACAIBO, Jan. 22.—The bombardment of Fort San Carlos, the Venezuelan stronghold, was resumed today with a loss to the defensive forces of twenty killed and a number wounded. The fort was damaged but five guns remained intact and were furiously served. The Germans made an attempt to land but it was ineffectual.

BERLIN, Germany, Jan. 22.—Nothing official has yet been received regarding the bombardments at Venezuela. It is feared that there will be a renewal of anti-German feeling in the States, as a result of the attacks by the German fleet on Venezuela.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—The report of the bombardment of Venezuelan ports by Germany has been confirmed. There is a singular sudden reticence of officials regarding the Venezuelan trouble, and it is believed that the situation has assumed a graver phase. It is feared that the actions of Germany will retard the negotiations for a settlement. No answer has been received yet to the proposal of Minister Bowen, to raise the blockade pending the negotiations. The foreign embassies show unusual activity.

MARACAIBO, Jan. 22.—The bombardment was caused by the postmaster of this city refusing to deliver the correspondence of German merchants. The latter have been heavy sufferers by the fire caused by shells.

A Congressional Scandal.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—Congressman Lessler, of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, charges that an attempt has been made to bribe him, alleging that an offer has been made to him of \$5,000 for his vote in favor of authorizing ten submarine boats of the Holland type instead of five. An investigation has been ordered but so far no names have been mentioned as to who the alleged bribers are.

Congress has been wrestling over the subject of submarine vessels for the navy for over ten years. Strong lobbies have been at work at Washington in favor of rival submarine boat inventors and scandals of various sorts have been spoken of several times in connection with the subject. Congress made its first appropriation for the construction of a submarine war craft in March, 1893, and since that time every session of Congress has witnessed a fight on the subject. Even the navy department has been divided into two factions, one headed by Admiral Dewey claiming that many more submarines should be built for the protection of rivers and harbors, and the other declaring that the vessel would be useless in defense work. The Act of Congress of June 7, 1900, authorized the construction of five submarine torpedo boats and Congress has since declined to make further appropriations until such craft should thoroughly prove their usefulness. Of these five submarine vessels, the "Moccasin" and "Adder" have been built and both are said to be improvements on the original Holland boat. Recently the Holland Company had the submarine boat "Grampus" constructed at San Francisco for purposes of experimenting.

Afternoon Cablegrams of the Associated Press

KINGSTON, Island of Jamaica, Jan. 22.—The Volcano of Soufrière is in violent eruption again.

GUAYMAS, Mexico, Jan. 22.—The government officials are rapidly improving the quarantine. The most thorough sanitary measures have been inaugurated.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 22.—A prominent mining man who has just arrived from Mazatlan reports the plague there as growing worse. Thousands are leaving, going in every direction. Conditions are deplorable.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—The Senate committee on Philippine tariff schedule has reported favorably the amendments to the schedule to provide for the admission of Philippine products free, except sugar and tobacco, which are to pay fifty per cent of the Dingley tariff. Materials to be used for the construction of railroads in the Philippines are to be admitted free.

MIDNIGHT BLAZE ON PUNCHBOWL

Akana's Dwelling Burned to the Ground.

A Neighboring House Is Damaged Badly.

Explosions of Bombs, Rockets and Gunpowder Mark Blaze on Akana Premises.

Had it not been for the dying out of a brisk wind shortly after 12:30 this morning the portion of the Punchbowl district lying makai of the Mormon church would probably have been swept by fire. At that time flames were seen issuing from the residence of Akana, an employee of Hopper's Rice Mill, and in a few minutes that structure was doomed and an adjoining one belonging to N. K. Smythe was badly damaged. Smouldering pieces were blown to some distance below and neighbors were out in force with garden hose and buckets to prevent the fire from spreading. Akana's house, built about two years ago and one of the most pretentious in that section, was utterly destroyed, together with outbuildings. That of Mr. Smythe was practically gutted although it was saved from burning down.

The fire department had considerable difficulty in reaching the place on account of the up-hill drive. Then a number of intervening fences had to be broken down to carry the lines of hose to the seat of the fire, the house being located a considerable distance from the street and surrounded by a nest of small frame houses occupied for the most part by Hawaiians. The chemical was used on Smythe's house, but the large hose was needed as well, as the two houses were only a few feet apart. While the fire was raging in Akana's house numerous explosions warned off spectators who thought at first that cartridges were being discharged. Soon skyrocket shot up through the blazing roof, and occasional big puffs from powder showed that a large amount of fireworks, presumably for the coming Chinese New Year's celebration, had been stored there.

Mr. Smythe stated to Chief Thurston that he was awakened by his wife who showed him the fire next door. When he looked through his mauka windows he saw that flames were just beginning to emerge from under the makai side of the Akana house, and were eating away the lattice work under the porch. He raised a cry of fire and went to work with a small garden hose to save his own house. The alarm was turned in by Detective Garcia from box 16.

There was a multitude of spectators present in all manner of negligee costumes, and when the excitement was over, there was a scurrying to cover.

SMALL FIRE IN SALTPETER BAGS

The fire department was called out yesterday afternoon shortly after two o'clock in response to an alarm from box 34, foot of Alakea street, fire having been discovered in a couple hundred salt peter bags containing coal. The department had a lively run to the place, a feature of which was a race between the engine and chemical down Alakea street, the lighter vehicle finally winning. Both drivers showed considerable skill in the management of the teams.

The chemical engine was used to extinguish the blaze. The coal in sacks stood on the Inter-Island coal yards foot of Alakea street. The sacks were formerly containers for salt peter. Chief Thurston is of the opinion that a match was carelessly thrown among the bags and being still impregnated with salt peter the bags easily caught fire. The large sized bags were tied to the pile but was not used. The loss is nominal.

STANLEY IS OFFERED THE PLACE

Has Been Picked For E. P. Dole's Place.

Mr. Cathcart Withdraws From the Race.

Resigns Also as Deputy Attorney General—Stanley May Accept the Offer.

Hon. W. L. Stanley, former circuit judge under the republic, has been offered the position of Attorney General by Governor Dole, and it is possible that he will accept. John W. Cathcart withdrew his application yesterday morning, and also tendered his resignation as Deputy Attorney General. He will leave the office at the same time as Mr. Dole, and will enter private practice in Honolulu.

Governor Dole would not discuss the matter of the Attorney Generalship yesterday further than to say some action had been taken. From other sources, however, it was learned that W. L. Stanley had been agreed upon as Dole's successor, now that Cathcart had left the way open, and he had been asked to accept the place.

Mr. Stanley is now in Hilo attending court, and his acceptance was asked by wireless telegraphy. Several new names are said to have been considered at a conference held yesterday morning among them W. N. Armstrong and Lorin Andrews.

Attorney General Dole accepted Cathcart's resignation, and in doing so said:

"I wish to express my appreciation of your most diligent, able, and conscientious work. The duties which you have performed since you have been

Deputy Attorney General have been most trying and you have never failed to perform them with credit. I can only say, for the benefit of the public service, that I trust my successor will have as good a deputy as I have had."

Mr. Cathcart sent notice to J. P. Cooke, chairman of the Fourth District committee, of his withdrawal from the race for the Attorney Generalship, and to Governor Dole. In the letter to the Governor, he said:

"Last week I had the honor of applying to you for the position of Attorney General of the Territory. The position is one of difficulty, at best, and the work can be done satisfactorily only through the hearty co-operation and good will of all public spirited citizens.

I find that there is a strong opposition to my appointment among those enjoying your confidence, and in view of these facts I respectfully withdraw my application."

E. A. Douthitt will probably succeed to Mr. Cathcart's position as deputy, unless the new Attorney General makes some change. There is some doubt of Judge Stanley accepting the position of Attorney General. He has a large practice and at present his law partner, Henry Holmes, is out of the Territory. Business interests may prevent his acceptance.

•••
Japanese Steward Robbed.
While Dr. Bowes and family were at dinner last evening at their residence at the corner of Pensacola street and Wilder Avenue, thieves entered the Japanese steward's room over the stable and stole a quantity of clothing and \$18. The steward had left his money in an excited place and the door was unlocked.

PANAMA CANAL TREATY IS SIGNED AT WASHINGTON

Perpetual Lease of Land Six Miles In Width at a Fair Price.

The Treaty, Which Now Goes to Senate, Authorizes the Panama Canal Company to Sell Its Rights to America.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—The Panama canal treaty was signed today. The treaty provides for a perpetual lease of a strip of land six miles in width across the Isthmus of Panama in which the canal can be dug, and for this lease America is to pay the sum of seven million dollars for the first fourteen years and a separate sum annually to Colombia at the expiration of that period. The treaty authorizes the Panama Canal Company to sell its rights to the United States.

The Colorado Legislature.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 22.—There are revolvers at every desk in the senate chamber. Not a member of either one of two rival Senates in session but is well armed. So far there has been no trouble. The anti-Wolcott forces hold the fort.

Senator Teller arrived in Denver from Washington a month ago to look after his interests in the election for senator. In addition to Teller the candidates for Senator are former Senator Edward O. Wolcott, Frank C. Goudy, of Denver; District Judge Walter N. Dixon, of Pueblo; and Irving Howbert, of Colorado Springs. Teller claims the entire Democratic vote on joint ballot and will likely get it as there is no other Democrat opposed to him, and the four remaining candidates divide the Republican vote, but the whole trouble hinges on the outcome of the contests now before the State Canvassing Board. Should the Democrats be seated the House will stand: Democrats, 32; Republicans, 33. On the canvassing board are two Populists elected through fusion with Democrats. Failure to accept Populist offers of fusion at the recent elections places the Democrats in a bad position for the Populist party may seek revenge through their two members on the board and unseat some of the Democrats.

Keeping Prices High.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22.—The sales agents of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company anthracite coal companies met today and decided to continue the present circular prices during the month of January. The sales agents also declined to renew any of the expiring contracts with large consumers of anthracite, which action will compel all consumers to purchase coal in the open market. It is expected that the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company will take similar action.

Wireless Prospects.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Major Flood-Page, a director of the English Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co., states that a wireless message service will soon be organized between Italy and Argentina, a distance of 5,000 miles. This will be followed by the establishment of wireless stations in San Francisco, Australia and Yokohama, easily bridging the 7,000 miles of the Pacific.

Want Free Beef and Coal.

BOSTON, Jan. 22.—At a mass meeting in Faneuil Hall, resolutions in favor of taking off the tariff permanently on beef and coal were passed. The meeting was conducted by the Free Trade League.

Yankee Dollars for Philippines.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—The Philippine coinage bill, which has passed the House, provides for the introduction of American currency.

Ventura's Officers Arrested.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—Cowell and Claire, officers of the Oceanic S. S. Co.'s liner Ventura, were arrested today for smuggling stowaways.

A Little Drop in Sugar.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—Raw sugar three and thirteen-fifteenths.

CLARK IS SUSPENDED

Chief Clerk White Takes Charge of Camp.

(From Wednesday's daily.)
Charles H. Clark, superintendent of Kalihii camp, was suspended by Governor Dole yesterday, and C. M. White, chief clerk of the Public Works office, took charge of the property yesterday, acting under instructions from the Executive.

The hearing of Clark, which was set for yesterday morning, was continued until Saturday in order that the defendant might procure counsel. Besides the \$551, which Clark is said to have embezzled, there is a further alleged shortage which brings the total up to \$4,460. The additional shortage of \$3,908.25 Clark explains is for rents collected by him prior to September 1, 1902, and which he says had been turned over by him to B. H. Wright when he was chief clerk, and for which he received no receipt. Mr. Wright denies this statement, most emphatically, and says none of the money had ever been paid to him.

Clark was first placed in charge of the Kalihii camp by President Wood, of the Board of Health, and was continued there by J. A. McCandless, when the camp was turned over to the Public Works Department. He remained in charge when Mr. Boyd went in and has been there ever since.

Clark was served with notice of his suspension by Governor Dole yesterday morning, and also ordered to turn over to C. M. White all the property and records of the government in his possession. The following letter was also sent to Mr. White:

"Executive Chamber, Territory of Hawaii, Honolulu, January 20, 1903.
"Mr. Clarence M. White, Chief Clerk Department of Public Works, Honolulu—Sir: In the absence of Mr. Henry E. Cooper, Superintendent of Public Works I have this day suspended Mr. Charles H. Clark, superintendent of the Waiakalimo camp, in view of the charge of embezzlement entered against him, and have requested him to turn over to you the camp with its property and accounts.

"Please take charge thereof and make a report of the property and the condition of the same, using your discretion with regard to the appointment of a new superintendent pending the absence of Mr. Cooper.

"Very respectfully,

"SANFORD B. DOLE.
"Governor."

Acting under the above instructions, Mr. White visited Kalihii camp yesterday afternoon and began a thorough investigation of everything there. A new system will be introduced by which, in the future, weekly payments will be made to the Public Works office by the Superintendent at Kalihii.

Mr. White stated to an Advertiser reporter last night that during the day he had investigated affairs at the Kalihii Detention camp, and would make a further investigation today.

He said that Mr. Clark had told him that he had the \$861.25 which he admits he owes the government in bank, and that he would pay this over to the department this morning. Mr. White was quoted in the Bulletin last evening as having said that he would refuse to accept now from Mr. Clark the amount of the shortage if tendered to him. Mr. White said that he was misquoted, and that what he did say was that High Sheriff Browne had told him that he would refuse such a tender, but he, Mr. White, would first secure a legal opinion on the matter before he could say whether he would accept payment from Mr. Clark of the amount of the shortage.

Mr. Clark said in discussing the matter that he could not see how there could be a charge of such an immense shortage, as his superintendence under the Department of Public Works began only twenty-six months ago, and the average receipts would not be over \$150 a month. He said the money which he owed had been held back by him until there had been such an adjustment in the Public Works office as would enable him to pay it in after proper auditing, that the money was in bank and ready to be turned over at once. Superintendent Cooper, he said, had told him the matter would lie until his return from Hawaii. He said he had no fear of the outcome, as his books showed the receipts and payments to the proper authority.

CAMARINOS HAD BUT LITTLE LEFT

D. G. Camarinos left an estate valued at but \$250, according to a petition filed yesterday for the appointment of an administrator. George Andrews petitioned for the appointment, and it was set out that the estate was worth about \$250, and consisted only of the fruit business at the corner of King and Alakea streets. C. H. Brown was appointed administrator, with bonds at \$500, in order to keep up the business of the deceased. The heirs are said to be a brother and three sisters, all residing in Spain. The Camarinos estate will pay about \$5 cents on the dollar.

Governor Dole stated yesterday that nothing had been done regarding the appointment of a successor to Attorney General Dole. The appointment will however be made within a few days.

JULIAN RALPH DIES AFTER AN ILLNESS LASTING MONTHS

Journalist and Author Passes Away Blockade by the Allies as Been At His Home in New York.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS)

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—After an illness lasting for several months Julian Ralph is dead.

Julian Ralph was reported to be dying in St. Louis several weeks ago but hung on until yesterday. He was one of the most brilliant journalists that America has produced. After a very active newspaper life he has now passed away at the comparatively early age of fifty.

He was born in New York in 1853 and received his education in public and private schools there. At the age of twenty-two he got a place on the old New York Graphic and in a few months found himself on the New York Sun. He remained on the staff of the Sun for twenty years and during that time did some remarkable work. In 1896 he went over to Wm. R. Hearst and became the London correspondent of the New York Journal but was only for a short time on the permanent staff of the Journal. In 1899 he was attached to the London Daily Mail and did work in South Africa for that paper during the earlier part of the South African war. He is the author of a number of widely read books, including "The Sun's German Barber," "On Canada's Frontier," "Our Great West," "Chicago and the World's Fair," "Alone in China," and several books relating to the South African war. He was a great traveller and had the happy knack of being able to impart in detail to the world the information he gleaned on his travels.

His son, Lester Ralph, is a well known artist who was in the Turko-Grecian war of 1897 and later in the South African war.

HAVANA, Cuba, Jan. 20.—Three hundred Americans have banded themselves together to resist the sovereignty of Cuba over the Isle of Pines. The Americans have the upper hand in the island and declare that recently they have had to pay extortionate taxes and that there have been other grave abuses in the administration of the island.

The Isle of Pines, an island thirty-five miles south of the western end of Cuba containing 1,214 square miles of land, is practically a "No Man's Land." Congress in dealing with Cuba at the close of the war paid no heed to the Isle of Pines, which is practically a dependency of the former country, and left the country in the hands of a government made up of settlers and adventurers. The island is rapidly becoming American for hundreds have settled there from the United States to swell the small population of the island and are gradually gaining the upper hand in political matters. The island has a salubrious climate, health-giving waters, and a rich tropical soil. The total native population is estimated at a little more than one thousand, made up principally of negroes and persons of Spanish extraction. Among the products of its soil are tobacco, cocoa, coconuts, bananas, rice, beans, sugar, and honey, and it is said that but a small portion of the island is under cultivation. Fine statuary marble, gold, iron, and salt are found there in paying quantities. The island has been visited by many tourists and they have found a large party there which desires the United States to take a hand in affairs and run the island properly so that property can be secure and its big resources properly developed. Neiva Gerona is the capital of the island.

THE GOUGARINE IS STIRRING THINGS UP IN FAR MANILA

For the short time she has been in Manila, Mrs. Gougar has certainly achieved a most enviable amount of publicity if not of notoriety. With an audacity and assurance that have staggered that portion of American humanity which has been out here in Philippines for a matter of two or three or four years, she has gone ahead and in the short space of three days, just four less than God took to make the world and rest after it, she has tried, sentenced, hung, drawn, and quartered the labor question, the moral or social question, and the political question, even to the extent of interviewing Aguinaldo. All she needs now to achieve undying fame and a place on the Civil Commission is to tackle the currency question.

Mrs. Gougar is a most estimable woman, but we think she is out of place, and, in time, like the dear Carrie Nation of blessed memory, would be apt to become a nuisance. Apart altogether from the merits of the controversy between her and her interpreter and whether or not he or she is telling the truth as regards the interview with Aguinaldo, we think she committed a blunder if not worse than a blunder in going to see Aguinaldo in the first place. Surely we suffered enough during the war from the well-meaning but misdirected efforts of Bryan and his friends without being still troubled with them. Such interviews, even though conducted at the instigation of a press bureau, can have no beneficial results—rather are they likely to do harm.

The great peril which comes from such people as Mrs. Gougar, is that from restricted and superficial observations they draw broad and general but wholly unwarranted conclusions; and these they give out with an unction and appearance of infallibility which impress the hearers and carry conviction among those who do not know any better. Mrs. Gougar has the ear of a certain portion of the American public, and whatever, she says is likely to be taken as gospel. That it is not such, however, is conclusively shown by the denials which have been given to her statements regarding the immorality of Chinese women. We have already published one of those denials, and have at present in our possession another, from the pen of Sr. Mencarini, in which he scores Mrs. Gougar's exaggerated and misleading accounts of the manner in which Chinese women live. As Sir Mencarini can boast as many years in China as Mrs. Gougar can days, we are inclined to accept his views regarding Chinese women, even though they happen to conflict with and contradict those pressed by Mrs. Gougar.

And as with the Chinese question, so with every other question on which Mrs. Gougar undertakes to expatiate; we are inclined to be skeptical. Being proved false in one, it is reasonable to infer that she is false in all. Her theories and dogmas on the labor question, at least as it affects the Philippines, are apt to be as little neighbor to the facts as are her views of Chinese women.

A day or two ago we had occasion to quote a remark of Governor Taft's to the effect that what this country needs more than anything else at this time is peace. Such a desirable end we shall never have so long as such people as Mr. Shanks and Mrs. Gougar afflict us with their peculiar hobbies. They can do more harm and mischief than a dozen ladrone bands. If there is one lesson above another which must be learned

CASTRO'S ENEMIES ARE CLOSING IN ON THE CAPITAL

Journalist and Author Passes Away Blockade by the Allies as Been of Assistance to the Revolutionists.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS)

CARACAS, Jan. 20.—The government and the revolutionists fought ten hours at Coro. The casualties were heavy. The streets of Caracas are kept in darkness to prevent revolutionary gatherings.

CARACAS, Jan. 20.—General Matos is leading the present revolution against Castro in Venezuela. He is the revolutionary candidate for the place that Castro now fills.

In the battle at Coro the government forces only encountered one of three columns of rebels who are advancing slowly upon the capital.

The revolution has been aided by the Allies' blockade. Castro's navy having been destroyed he was unable to police the ports and it is said that several vessels have got into Venezuelan ports and landed munitions of war and supplies for the revolutionists.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 20.—The State Supreme Court has declared the franchise law of 1899 unconstitutional. The State will lose \$12,000,000 now and \$4,000,000 annually hereafter.

DRESDEN, Jan. 20.—The American tobacco combine has formally opened a campaign for the control of the German markets. German dealers propose to retaliate with a boycott.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—Senator Perkins has introduced a bill for leasing transports to private corporations instead of laying them up.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—The Navy Department is considering a project to buy mines to assure the navy of a regular supply of coal.

ROUBAIX, S. D., Jan. 20.—John Rawlins, a miner, died from joy when he discovered a rich ledge, assaying from \$40 to \$500 per ton.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Governor Odell denies that he has signed a contract to become president of the Pacific Mail company.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—The introduction of reindeer in Alaska has proved to be a success. The herds are increasing.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 20.—A Grand Army post of this city has been sued for refusing the use of its hall to a negro dancing party.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Jan. 20.—Three members of the city council have been indicted for taking franchise bribes.

CODY, Wyo., Jan. 20.—Sheepmen threaten to resist with arms the creation of government forest reserves.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—David J. Hill has been confirmed as U. S. Minister to Switzerland.

TOLEDO, Jan. 20.—Poor people are tearing up the woodblode pavements and using them for fuel.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—The price of raw sugar remains at three and seven-eighths.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 20.—This city is supplying coal to its citizens at cost prices.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—Emma Calve, the prima donna, has married Jules Bois, a journalist.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Rev. Father Charles McNellis has gone on the stage.

SEATTLE, Jan. 20.—Nine laborers were killed today in a Great Northern wreck.

VIENNA, Jan. 20.—Nineteen thousand tailors are out on a strike.

GIBRALTAR, Jan. 20.—The German steamship Lahn was floated today. The ship is not seriously injured.

MAZATLAN, Jan. 20.—A movement is on foot here to burn the docks to prevent plague from spreading into the interior.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—In the annual readjustment of the countervailing duty against bounty-fed sugar the duty on Austria-Hungary sugar has been placed at \$4.15 per ton.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The report of friction between the German and British naval authorities at Venezuela is officially denied. Minister Bowen's offer of customs receipts as guarantee for the claims against Venezuela has been affirmed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Senator Mitchell's bill for the amendment of Hawaii's Organic Act provides that persons twenty-five years of age and of one year's residence in Hawaii are eligible to membership in the Territorial House of Representatives and the Senate.

The Governor and Secretary of the Territory may be appointed from citizens in the States or the Islands.

The Treasurer's bond is placed at \$200,000; the Superintendent of Public Works at half that amount. The bonds of the Auditor and Deputy Auditor are placed at \$50,000 each.

The President is given authority to fill vacancies on the Supreme Bench in case any member is disqualified. Appeals from the Territorial Supreme Court to the Federal Supreme Court are provided for.

here it is that this is emphatically not the United States. What might be desirable and commendable back home may be threatening and dangerous out here. These conditions are not in any way similar. These people are just beginning to emerge from the darkness of despotism and cannot stand the strong free sunlight of liberty such as more favored people enjoy. They will come in time, but they must first be led and trained to it. Any forcing upon them of our more liberal and advanced ideas cannot result other than disastrously.

Mrs. Gougar is a lady, and we would fain be not uncourteous; but we believe her presence in Manila is not conducive to the best welfare of these islands. There is no danger of deportation, but we believe it would be a relief to the authorities if she would kindly pack up and go. For ourselves and the general public, we would also fain be left alone.

—Manila American.

CHANGES IN COUNTY BILL

Many Proposed in the Earlier Talks.

Each mail brings assurances that by the first of the coming month there will be gathered in Honolulu for the purpose of considering the many measures which are to come before the legislature, a majority of the Republican members of that body. There will be arrivals on the steamers at the end of the present week, but the major portion of the membership will come into the city on the following week's ships. Some few will be delayed, but it is expected that they will keep in touch with the central committee by mail, and will thus know what is going on, and be ready for the consideration of weighty matters as soon as they arrive.

The report of the committee which drafted the county bill has been read with eagerness recently, and during the past few days, and the bill complete will find a ready reading when it is issued next week by the committee. There have been several suggestions of amendment already, and it is safe to say that there will be sufficient changes to make the bill considerably different when the final draft is made by the committee of the Senate which was appointed for the purpose of making a measure ready for quick action in the upper house. The committee has already gone over much of the bill as drawn by the commission, and its progress has been so complete that it is safe to say that the measure will go into the Senate within the very first week of its assembling.

The criticism made of the bill, that it provides for too many officials, is one which would have been impossible, if the commission had developed several points which it decided should be left to the legislature itself. One of these points is the division of the counties into classes, and the actual drawing of the lines as to salaries. It was not contemplated that there would be paid in the small outlying counties as great an amount for specific services as would be paid in the larger counties. To get around this point, the intention of the commission was that there should be a division of the counties into classes. Thus the county of Oahu, on the basis of its taxation, would rank in one class. There would be another class for the counties of Maui and East Hawaii, which includes Hilo and Hamakua, and a third class for West Hawaii and Kauai, which are the smallest subdivisions of the Territory. It was also provided in the earlier drafts of the measure that in the case of small counties, the duties of the various officials could be combined to reduce the number of elective officers and the consequent drain upon the revenues of the county. It was estimated that in some of the smaller counties the cost for salaries, on the basis of the eighteen elective officers provided in the measure as reported, would amount to 25 per cent of the revenues, which is believed to be too high a figure to contemplate with equanimity.

There are many other proposed changes, among them one for the making of the entire Island of Hawaii into one county, instead of two as proposed in the Republican bill. There are said to be members of the legislature who will favor the making of only one county with the county seat at Waimea, on the ground that this would give a central point for the business of the entire island, and one which will be readily accessible when the railroad is completed.

There is also a probable amendment to the measure taking the educational system out of the hands of the Territory and creating county boards for the control of the schools. This will be vigorously fought, however, as there is a feeling that only by a territorial system may there be that uniformity which will make possible the maintenance of the high standard of the schools.

Members of the legislature are daily advised of proposed legislation, and various bodies of the city and Territory are now at work framing measures to be presented. The legislation committee of the Builders and Traders' Exchange has completed the bills which it has been framing, and these will be brought before the members of the exchange at a special meeting to be held this evening at its rooms in the Elite building.

Hawaiian Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 21.—Hawaiian Commercial, \$45.50; Honokaa, \$13.75; Makaweli, \$28; and Paauhau, \$16.87%. Onomea, no bids.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough and influenza. It has become famous for its cures of these diseases over a large part of the civilized world. The most flattering testimonials have been received, giving accounts of its good works; of the aggravating and persistent coughs it has cured; of severe colds that have yielded promptly to its soothing effects, and of the dangerous attacks of croup it has cured, often saving the life of the child. The extensive use of it for whooping cough, has shown that it robs of disease of all dangerous results. It is especially prized by mothers because it contains nothing injurious and there is not the least danger in giving it even to babies. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists sole agents for Hawaii.

Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

THREE GERMAN SHIPS IN BATTLE WITH CASTRO'S FORTRESS OF SAN CARLOS

Minister Bowen.



Fort.

Custom-House.

PUERTO CABELO: THE HARBOR, SHOWING OLD FORT WHICH RETURNED THE ALLIED CRUISERS' FIRE, AND THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM.)

MARACAIBO, Jan. 20.—Angered at the repulse that the German warship Panther met with on her attack last Sunday on the fortress of San Carlos in the Gulf of Maracaibo, the Germans today returned to the attack with three of their warships. The Germans fired shot and shell into the fortress and the Venezuelans replied with great rapidity. Shells from the squadron set fire to the village near the fort.

German residents who are large property holders, are protesting against the bombardment.

CARACAS, Jan. 21.—The revolutionists have retreated to Coro. Thirty were killed and one hundred wounded. Many prisoners were taken by the Government forces, which lost ten men.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Minister Bowen, who has come to Washington with authority to settle the claims of all countries, today presented a proposition to raise the blockade of Venezuelan ports precedent to further negotiations.

NOT MUCH DANGER OF ADVERSE LEGISLATION FROM THIS CONGRESS

The Session Is Too Short and Busy to Permit Fighting Over Disputed Bills.

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE ADVERTISER.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—There is no probability that any Hawaiian bills, inimical to the welfare of the Territory, will be taken up at this session of Congress.

E. G. WALKER.

Korea En Route.

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE ADVERTISER.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—The Korea, with one hundred and eighty passengers on board, left here at 4:45 p. m. yesterday on a record-breaking trip across the Pacific.

The queen of Pacific greyhounds, the Korea, already holds the record between San Francisco and Honolulu and the above dispatch indicates that she is to attempt a record-making feat that will startle the fast craft of the Pacific and show them something in the line of speed that has not previously been considered possible. The Korea arrived here on Nov. 12th from San Francisco after having made the voyage in five days, six hours, and fifty minutes, beating the best previous record by three hours and five minutes. The former record was also made by Captain Seabury when he was in command of the China and that feat only beat the record established by the Jap liner America Maru by four minutes, the latter's record being five days, nine hours, and fifty-nine minutes.

When the Korea arrived here in November after making the new record, Captain Seabury expressed himself as disappointed with the work. He had expected to make the trip in much less time but three days of bad weather and head winds held him back.

On her trial trip the Korea showed a speed of over twenty knots an hour and if she is pushed to make this speed she will make the voyage to Honolulu in a little over four days.

The Korea has accommodation for two hundred first-class passengers and with a hundred and eighty first class passengers on board she has nearly a "full load."

Torpedo Boat Goes Through.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 21.—A Russian torpedo boat has been permitted despite the protests of Great Britain to pass the Dardanelles.

Sugar Convention Ratified.

BUDAPEST, Jan. 21.—The bill ratifying the sugar convention has passed the lower house of the Hungarian diet.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—The price of raw sugar remains unchanged.

THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE IS LOOKING FOR A BRIDE

Goes to See a Fair Princess of the Danes.

Visits the Russian Capital Where the Princess Is Staying.



Crown Prince of Germany.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—It is unofficially stated that the real object of the Crown Prince Frederick William's visit to St. Petersburg is to meet and eventually marry the Danish Princess Thyra.

The Crown Prince went to St. Petersburg about a week ago in response to a formal invitation from the Czar but it seems that the real object of his visit was to meet the Danish Princess Thyra, a grand-daughter of King Christian and the sixth child of the Danish Crown Prince Frederick who but recently paid a visit to Emperor William thus wiping away the coolness existing between Denmark and Germany which has dated back to the days of 1864 and the storming of the Dueppelbreitworks.

The Danish Princess is twenty-two years of age and Continental newspapers describe her as a beauty. The young German courtier will probably meet her in Russia and on his return to Germany it is stated that he will make quite an extended visit at the Amalienborg Palace, the royal residence in the Danish capital.

Famine in Scandinavia.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS)

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 20.—The condition of the famine stricken people of northern Scandinavia is becoming worse every day and in addition to the suffering caused by the lack of proper food the people have to encounter one of the severest winters known. The usual supply of codfish has given out and with their vocation of catching the cod and preparing them into "stock fish" gone the people are without money and without food. Funds are being raised here and in other Swedish and Norwegian cities to aid the sufferers.

Proceedings of Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—In the House of Representatives today the Philippine coinage bill was debated. In the Senate a test vote indicated the passage of the omnibus Statehood bill admitting Oklahoma and Indian Territory as one State and Arizona and New Mexico. The appointment of Commander Sebree as Governor of Tutuila was favorably reported.

A Fighting Legislature.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 21.—The legislative deadlock is becoming critical. Two Senates are now organized and armed guards occupy the chamber of the House. Bloodshed is feared.

Plague at Mazatlan.

MAZATLAN, Jan. 21.—There were six deaths today from the bubonic plague and by order of the authorities one hundred houses in the infected district were burned.

I Make Strong MEN

of the puniest, weakest specimens of manhood. I care not how long they have suffered, nor what has failed to cure them. This is no idle boast, as I have done it for thousands, and many of them had spent from one dollar to five hundred without obtaining relief before coming to me as a last resort.

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

is a positive cure for all weaknesses in man or woman. It is a wonderful tonic, a vitalizer. When you arise in the morning after having worn it all night, you feel the vigor of youth in your veins. It floods the body with warm, glowing vitality that makes the nerves strong, quickens the circulation, restores natural vigor and makes its wearer feel like one born again.

MAKES YOU OVER.—It beats the world for building up a person broken down from dissipation and neglect of the laws of nature. No matter what your trouble is you can be made better and stronger by using this wonderful Belt. It pours glowing vitality into the body, and that does wonders. Try it and save doctor bills and useless suffering. It cures Rheumatism, Back Pains and all organic weakness.

READ MY BOOK—I have a book which every man should read once for women also. It tells the facts that are of interest to every man who wants to remain young in vitality at any age. Send for this book today if you can't call. I mail it, sealed, free. If you call I will give you a free test. Remember, my Belt does not burn, though you feel the current and can regulate it. I warrant it to give a strong current for years, though no one who uses it right needs it over three months. Cut this out and act today.

DR. M. E. McLAUGHLIN, 906 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Never Sold by Drug Stores or Agents.

STANDARD OF THE WORLD

Petaluma Incubators and Brooders

Are made exclusively of the genuine California Redwood. Copper Heaters entirely. OLDEST and most SUCCESSFUL—most ECONOMICAL. Self-Regulating. Self-Ventilating.

Send for catalogue with full description.

Midland Poultry Food

The Only Scientifically Prepared and Properly Balanced Ration for Poultry.

IN STOCK

No. 1. Nursery Chick Food.	No. 5. Nursery Duckling Food.
No. 2. Growing Chick Food.	No. 6. Growing Duckling Food.
No. 3. Fattening Chick Food.	No. 7. Fattening Duckling and Goose Food.
No. 4. Egg and Feather Producing Food.	No. 8. Laying Duck Food.

Book mailed on application.

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Sole Agents for Territory of Hawaii,

Fort and Merchant Streets.

HAMILTON-BROWN SHOE CO'S AMERICAN GENTLEMAN SHOE.

Renowned for Its Wearing Qualities



\$4·50

MADE IN VICI KID OR VELOURS CALF AND WE RECOMMEND IT AS A SHOE POSSESSING FULL VALUE.

Manufacturers' Shoe Company, Ltd.

HONOLULU.

KEEP WARM ON

COOL PRIMO IN WINTER

It tones the whole system, adding life to the blood and making it do its work better. Prescribed by doctors as a tonic because it is pure.

No beer sold in Hawaii will stand the chemists' test for purity with Primo—the beer that's making itself famous in Hawaii.

Buy from the Brewery if your dealer does not sell it.

TELEPHONE MAIN 341.

BISHOP ROBERT HAD A NIECE

In extent, near Lahaina, Maui, and a few personal effects. The petition for administration says that the deceased left as heir at law a niece, whose present whereabouts are unknown.

The greatest danger from colds and influenza is their tendency to result in pneumonia. If reasonable care is used and Chamberlain's Cough Remedy taken, all danger will be avoided. It will cure a cold or an attack of influenza in less time than any other treatment. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists sells it. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Jones will probably leave on the Korea for a visit to Japan.

Hawaiian Gazette.Edited at the Postoffice of Honolulu,
H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

INSURED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per Month Foreign \$.50
Per Month 75
Per Year 5.00
Per Year, Foreign 6.00

—Payable Invariably in Advance.—

A. W. PEARSON,
Manager.

FRIDAY : : : JANUARY 25,

BAD INDUSTRIAL CONDITION OF CALIFORNIA.

The newspapers of Northern California, with the aid of the Chambers of Commerce, and the Boards of Trade, have been booming the State during the last year, for the purpose of increasing immigration and settlement. They have charged themselves with too much modesty, in permitting that enterprising paper, the Los Angeles Times, to hold up to the immigrant the unsearchable riches of Southern California, and the drawbacks of the northern parts. Since the northern papers have discovered, as they claim, that the fruits do as well in the upper as in the lower portions, they are asking why the immigrants stay in the south.

For the credit of the State, and in order to avoid a wrangle, the southern papers have tacitly agreed not to dispute over the matter, but unite in reciting the joys of life in every part of the State, and proclaim its advantages over all other lands. Large, generous sums of money are being spent in celebrating the climate and resources.

While all may agree that the State is destined to be one most flourishing of the Union, there is a willingness to ignore certain laws which govern immigration and settlement, which no "booming" will alter. Up to the present time the story of fruit farming has been one of pathetic disappointment, suffering and loss. The present generation learned the business at infinite sacrifice, due to inexperience and ignorance. The coming generation will find success and fortune on the mistakes of its predecessor.

The visiting tourist is no longer a mere tenterfoot. In spite of the wonderful stories of the press, there has gone to the East, in letters and by word of mouth, the experiences of the present generation. The tourists are wary and suspicious. In the rich and beautiful Santa Clara valley, for instance, many thousands of tourists have visited it during the last six months in the excursion trains, but it is said by real estate agents that purchases of land, and new settlements were not frequent.

"These tourists," recently said one extensive dealer in land, "come up on cheap excursion tickets, have a good time of it, praise our country and go home." While this valley is one of the most prosperous in the State, the real estate, the ranches and orchards offered for sale are so surprisingly large, that the tourists are asking: "Why do you wish to sell out?" The number of overdue mortgages is enormous. Some of the well managed ranches do pay, and pay well, but, on the whole, the fruit business is not profitable.

"This is due, in a measure, to the high and increasing price of labor, but also due to the still preventing ignorance of the farmers, and their refusal to co-operate in reaching markets. The day of speculation is over. The farmers are on the hard and dusty road which will ultimately lead them to success."

The Argonaut now utters the cry: "Wake up San Francisco!" It tells its citizens that a great back country is needed to make the city prosperous; that "there is no money in fancy crops," that only a small percentage of the tourists remain, that they are not the men who can afford to wait for the growth of fruit trees, that they must have cheap lands on which they can raise immediate and profitable crops. This blow at the fruit industry is a significant thing. It flattens the boom if it is not already flat. It means that the people are on the wrong scent.

The Argonaut insists that the prosperity of the State lies in "the production of meat and sugar, great staple articles." It refers to the success of the sugar-beet farmers of Utah.

The eastern farmer of today is no fool. He emigrates to territory where a quick cash crop is to be obtained. He goes to Canada because wheat pays. No alluring advertisements entice him to California, because he is aware of the uncertainty of fruit raising. Alfalfa and hay are better than oranges and peaches which must cross the continent as perishable fruit, and compete with all the tropics. But in producing meat and sugar from the beet, it claims that the people stand on a solid agricultural foundation.

No one need despair of California. Its people are gradually adjusting themselves to the conditions of domestic and foreign commerce. It is educating the young people, not always perhaps in the best way, but preparing them to meet wisely the question of right living. Trained heads are taking up the serious problems of maintaining a well ordered and happy community. So on the whole Hawaii is well off in by-products. There is no trouble about producing salable commodities in most island districts and there is available public land for the purpose. The factors wanting are the men to undertake the work.

The proposal to burn the docks at Mazatlan is probably due to the presence of infected rats. A cheaper plan would be to bulkhead the wharves and fumigate them as was done here, but when a plague panic is on the man with the torch gets the right of way. The trouble with destroying docks at any Mexican port is that it would probably be years before the authorities would take the trouble to replace them.

Col. Lynch, whose trial for high treason is now on in England, succeeds Robert Emmet in the affections of the Irish people. Probably he will escape Emperor's martyrdom and land in jail, but in any event his name will be one to concur with from Cape Clear to Main Head. Already Col. Lynch is a member of Parliament's slate.

The new Mormon Senator seems to be a good article.

LEGAL SIDE OF LEPER SCHEME.

While all efforts should be made to prevent Congress from establishing a National leper settlement on Molokai, there is some relief for us in the suggestion that no legislation of Congress can constitutionally create such an unfortunate condition.

Congress can not compel any citizen of any State to leave it, unless under conviction and sentence for crime. Nor can any State drive its citizens beyond its own jurisdiction. Banishment even for crime is unknown to our laws, and to our many State constitutions. A citizen suffering from the disease of tuberculosis can not be driven out of Massachusetts to Connecticut. Nor can the rights of a citizen, under the Constitution, be infringed by the Federal government.

If the Federal or the State government may remove a citizen from one jurisdiction to another, because of disease, they may remove children, suffering from whooping cough from New York to California. To attempt to do either of these acts, would raise serious constitutional questions. To do so, would be quite contrary to the spirit, if not the letter of our laws. It would involve some of the inalienable rights of persons.

While the Territories are, in a measure, under the despotic control of Congress, there still remain some constitutional rights, recognized by the Supreme Court, and these are similar to the rights of citizens residing in States. It could not be claimed, for instance, before the Supreme Court, that the removal of lepers to Hawaii was a necessity. At most, it would be merely a convenience. Perfect isolation can be secured in any State, and this fact would be recognized.

When Mayor Sutro of San Francisco, several years ago, proposed negotiations for the removal of California lepers to Molokai, it was freely admitted that the object was merely to save expense. If it should appear that in the climate of Molokai persons were cured of leprosy, another and very different question would arise, but no such claim is made.

Before Congress takes any action in this matter, the legal aspects of any proposed action will be carefully considered, and it is quite doubtful whether Congress could see its way clear to infringe on the right of the individual.

Under its power to regulate commerce, or what is called the inter-state power, Congress may control lepers and diseased persons in transitu, but so far, the Executive has never claimed that Congress can interfere with the local treatment of citizens who have contracted disease and are not in transitu.

In that respect the local power is supreme.

HAWAIIAN BY-PRODUCTS.

What was said the other day by a visiting pineapple dealer about the chances of the industry in Hawaii, accords with the common-sense local view. It has been proved over and over again that pineapples grow as well here, as are as many to the acre and as large and luscious as those grown in Singapore, the distant place which controls the western American market. Under such circumstances it is absurd that Hawaii should not make ready to secure the pineapple trade between the Mississippi and the Coast. It has the soil, the water, the climate and the knowledge of cultivation; and all it needs is the capital to enter into the industry on a large scale.

As the Star pointed out in discussing some other abuses lately, the surest guarantee of good government is publicity! It is one of the things that keeps administration pure, officials cautious, policies prudent and men honest. The bad things in government are hatched in the dark and kept in the dark. Light disperses them. And so it comes about that officials, be they never so honest or reputable, cannot afford, in their conduct of public business, to adopt the methods of conspirators. It puts them on the suspect list when they may least deserve it.

A SECRET CONCLAVE.

What is the Board of Education doing? Is it one of the most important of our public bodies, yet it cuts the smallest possible figure in the public prints. The Advertiser doubts that its readers have seen more than two or three reports of the deliberations of the Board in three years, and those two or three came out at the time this journal was arousing the public over the contract with the American book trust. Meetings are held in secret. That is to say, the newspapers are not told when or where meetings are to occur, and if they find out, and send reporters, the Board scurries into executive session. Yesterday for the first time in six months the Advertiser heard when a meeting of the Board would be held. As the time was at hand it detailed a man to report the event, but he came empty-handed. He had been warned out of another "executive session."

With the Board of Health the proceeding is as different as day from night. Whenever a meeting is called the press is notified and reporters are present. Executive sessions are few and far between despite the fact that the gravity of the business of the Board of Health exceeds that of the Board of Education in a ratio of three to one. Still there is enough of importance in the proceedings of the educational body to warrant the taxpayers in the desire to know what they are. Money is being spent, schools are being established, contracts are being made, troubles adjusted and benefits acquired. Surely the people have the right to know about these things without waiting for the annual report. We venture to say that there is not another Board of Education in the United States which systematically and by preference does its business in the dark. Under the elective system a board that tried it would costs least.

The Advertiser does not mean to imply that there is anything wrong in the things done by the school directors in their secret sessions. The members are above suspicion, despite their one mistake about the book contract. And this makes the sub rosa policy absurd as well as irritating and one that is calculated to raise unfounded gossip. Why "keep it dark?" What harm can light do to the educational question? These are not the days of the inquisitor when a schoolman's remark about the roundness of the earth may consign him to the nearest dungeon or the hottest stake. It is a prosaic, matter-of-fact day when the humdrum taxpayer, having appointed a certain set of officials to do his work, likes to drop in and see how the work is going on. He likes to see how his money is being spent and by whom. He has his rights in the premises; why should they be denied him?

As the Star pointed out in discussing some other abuses lately, the surest guarantee of good government is publicity! It is one of the things that keeps administration pure, officials cautious, policies prudent and men honest. The bad things in government are hatched in the dark and kept in the dark. Light disperses them. And so it comes about that officials, be they never so honest or reputable, cannot afford, in their conduct of public business, to adopt the methods of conspirators. It puts them on the suspect list when they may least deserve it.

WON BY ADVERTISING.

What has been done by the city of Seattle in the way of advertising, making known the attractions of the city in such a manner as to draw people to the Puget Sound country, is especially interesting to Honolulu now, as the commercial organizations of the city have in prospect the inauguration of a campaign of education, looking to the exploitation of Hawaii's beauties.

There was of course a material movement upon which the Sound City based its endeavor. The opening of the Alaskan country drew thousands through that gateway, bound for the frozen land of gold, but San Francisco was better known as the principal shipping point of the Pacific Coast, and the Puget Sound folk had to preach their own advantages. That they did so with effect, is shown by the record of thousands who went to the North, not only for gold hunting but for sightseeing. There are now more excursions made to the land of the glacier, than there are to the islands of perpetual summer.

There is in the endeavor of Seattle then the lesson of experience and no point, made by one who took part in that struggle, is more striking than the declaration that the development was wrought by men pulling together for a common end. Unity of purpose showed value in that enterprise as in all others.

Under the treaty with Spain ceding Cuba, the United States got certain outlying islands, including the Isle of Pines, which were not specifically embraced in the terms of the Platt amendment. Cuba wants the Isle of Pines but she has not formally acquired it and the American settlers don't want her to. So they have banded to oppose Cuban sovereignty there. The matter is now up to Congress which, it is to be presumed, will make some disposition of the property.

When Sett Low as mayor of Brooklyn required all his appointees to place their undated resignations in his hands previous to their assuming office, he was charged with outbidding the bosses.—bulletin.

Very likely; but he didn't have any rascals on his hands that he couldn't get rid of.

Hawaii may rest assured that there will be no adverse legislation from this Congress. The best Washington opinion confirms that view. It may be added that there will be no adverse legislation at all if Hawaii makes the fight that is in it.

An actual state of war exists between Germany and Venezuela, and damage claims are piling up on all sides. Great Britain is quiescent, and shows signs of drawing off into the calms of arbitration. But it is a dusty prospect for peace.

Panama Canal stock is getting along these days better than the canal ever did under De Lesseps.

It is to be hoped that Judge Stanier will accept the Attorney Generalship. He is a good man.

THE QUALITY OF TOURISTS.

It is certainly a mistake to think, with some of those who are talking up stiff steamship rates as a means of encouraging rich tourists and discouraging an undesirable "cheap" class, that rich men do not care what it costs to travel. Save for the plunger, who are comparatively few, the man of millions is the most sensitive about expenses. He is especially so about over-charges, feeling as he does that his wealth makes him the special prey of those who have something to work off. As to his eye to the sixpence, note the enthusiasm with which a millionaire will take a pass for a street car. There is no disdain of the small profit. The rich man is mighty glad to save his nickel, realizing as few others do upon how large a sum it represents a day's interest. Several years ago the big financial houses of New York found it hard to get a quorum at the meetings of their boards of directors, so they made it a rule to pay \$5 to each man who came. There were always full houses after that, as well as a demand for more frequent meetings. For \$5 the "bloated bondholder" freely gave the time which he had hitherto taken for his ease or for affairs which he thought to be of more consequence. It may be taken as a safe tip that of two journeys of equal length and interest to him, the average millionaire, other things being equal, will choose the one that costs least.

The idea of excluding the "cheap" tourist never occurred to towns which, like Los Angeles, have built themselves up by attracting health and pleasure-seekers. Last year 70,000 people from the East visited Los Angeles. Perhaps not more than 20,000 were in affluent circumstances. The other 50,000 spent on the average \$250 apiece, making a total for them of \$12,500,000. It was a sum that might have been lost to Los Angeles if that city had cherished illusions about "cheap" tourists and had taken measures to keep them away. But it was kept, as it ought to have been, and made good use of. Los Angeles is a cosmopolitan city which has grown up like a successful bank, not by the favor of a few rich depositors but by the little accounts of the multitude. That is the kind of a city we want Honolulu to be—not a Tuxedo or Narragansett Pier, but a lively, populous center, full of all kinds of useful people and closed to none. Some of the best men in the United States entered the country from the steerage of an immigrant ship; and there are not a few of the successful men of Honolulu who came in on sailing vessels to save steamer fare.

The only exclusion policy Honolulu should favor is one to keep out paupers, criminals and people suffering from contagious diseases. The way should be made easy for all others. By no other plan can the tourist business of the place be built up.

STEAMERS AND TRAVEL.

Judging from the passenger lists of the Korea, the tide of travel towards Japan and China is strongly affected by the transportation methods employed. Small and poor steamers are badly patronized; large and fine steamers are well patronized. The tourist public is beginning to discriminate as closely in the matter of steamships as it is in regard to hotels. A town may be attractive in rare degree but if its accommodations are bad, people will not go there; and a route of sea travel, however enticing otherwise, loses or gains favor according to whether its steamers are up to date or behind the times.

The public taste has been educated of late years in the matter of ocean accommodations to demand the best—the best as to size, speed and service. Greyhounds on the Atlantic and floating palaces on the great lakes and the big rivers, have set popular standards high. When the Pacific Mail contracted for the Korea and Siberia and the Oceanic line put on the Sonoma, Ventura and Sierra, it was in recognition of the fact that neither the public as travellers nor the Government as a mail-forwarder, cared to sustain second and third-rate service. The public preference is not confined to first cabin passengers. It extends down through the second cabin to the steerage. Every body wants to get the most for his money.

When there are more Koreans and Somonians there will be more travel this way.

The news that Colonel Mazuma has appeared in Congress will give defeat an added sting to some of the Territorial delegates who failed in the last elections.

WANT TO MARRY PORTO RICANS

Three soldiers arrested on Wednesday night in a resort near Moiliili in company with three Porto Rican women, appeared in court yesterday morning on charges of violating social laws. Their cases were set over until today as two of the men expressed a willingness to marry a pair of the women. The third soldier announced his intention of fighting his case. When the officers under McDuffie stormed the place they had to break in the doors. They found inside a supply of rocks which had been laid in to prevent Porto Rican men who objected to their women consorting with the soldiers, from entering the place.

Boxing Contest Being Arranged.

A boxing contest with O'Neill, late of San Francisco, and Soldier DeLisle as the principals, with preliminaries by well known advocates of the manly art, is scheduled for the latter part of the month at the Orpheum.

Tillie Williams has sued Frank J. Williams for divorce alleging non-support. Williams accepted service immediately and consents to trial. He denies the allegations in the complaint excepting as to his marriage.

It is to be hoped that Judge Stanier will accept the Attorney Generalship. He is a good man.

LOCAL BREVIETIES.

From Wednesday's Daily.

Senator H. P. Baldwin is in the city. W. O. Smith left on the Hongkong Maru yesterday for Washington.

A. G. M. Robertson is reported to have been offered and refused the Attorney-Generalship.

Col. Samuel Parker, Mrs. Parker and Miss Campbell will leave for San Francisco in the China to close up a real estate deal in California.

A cable received from J. F. Hackfeld brings the information that he was notified of the death of Paul Isenberg and will go to Germany instead of returning here.

The appeal has been perfected in the case of United States vs. H. Hackfeld & Co., and the papers were forwarded to San Francisco on yesterday's steamer. This is one of the Japanese immigration cases wherein Judge Estee imposed a fine of \$300.

Deputy Marshal Handy left yesterday for Hilo to prepare the evidence in the Japanese liquor case which will be heard at the coming term of Federal court in that city. Judge Estee with the remaining members of the court will leave next Tuesday.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Thirty days additional have been given for the filing of exceptions to the Supreme Court in the three Boyd embezzlement cases. The stipulation is signed by J. W. Cathcart for the Territory.

Reports to the Board of Health from North Hilo show that typhoid is still prevalent there, especially among the Japanese. Several cases are reported also from the Kau district, but otherwise the general health of the Territory is good.

A meeting of the executive committee of the Republican organization to have been held yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock was postponed until Monday.

E. F. Bishop yesterday filed his annual account as trustee of the Hayes Estate. The property is now worth \$30,548 and the receipts for the year amounted to \$2493.

B. H. Wright again denied yesterday that he had ever received any money from Chas. Clark for the Kaihi camp.

He has his rights in the premises; why should they be denied him?

C. Winam, a former prominent Chinese merchant, was injured Wednesday near Heeia, Koalau, in a collision with an excavator drawn by two mules. Winam's foot was somewhat hurt and his carriage was badly damaged.

A telegram received yesterday from Lahaina gave the information that W. Wise, Colburn and Richardson, the three men arrested on a charge of malicious mischief on Lanai, had been acquitted. The defendants were alleged to have killed cattle which were the subject of litigation and under the protection of the court.

H. Hackfeld &

CLARK ACCUSES WRIGHT

Says He Paid Rent Money to Chief Clerk.

It is now up to B. H. Wright to explain his connection with the rents collected at Kalibhi Detention camp by Charles Clark. Clark yesterday paid over to Chief Clerk C. M. White \$861.25, the balance he is alleged to have embezzled, but which he says was withheld simply to await a straightening out of the affairs of the office.

The balance of \$3,500 Clark says in a sworn statement was paid over by him to B. Haywood Wright as Chief Clerk, and his statement was accepted provisionally by Mr. White and the balance of \$861.25 received for. What will be done with the charge of embezzlement pending in the police court against Clark remains to be seen, but if his sworn statement is later substantiated, the case will probably be dismissed.

In the meantime, Wright's connection with the case will be thoroughly investigated. Mr. Wright denies emphatically that he ever received a cent from Clark, as Chief Clerk, and the latter has no receipts to show that he paid the money. Between Clark and Wright the matter seems to rest. Either one or the other is responsible for the shortage, and Wright will be called upon to explain. He has denied that he ever received one cent from the Kalibhi camp rents, and it will be incumbent upon Clark to prove that he paid the money to Wright.

Chief Clerk Wright said last evening that he had accepted the \$861.25 from Clark as the balance shown to be due to the Department of Public Works under the sworn statement made by him.

He stated that as far as the books of the office were concerned, there

is no showing that any money was paid in from rents of the camp since it had been under the Department of Public Works.

When Clark first went in, the office was within the control of the Board of Health and the money was turned over to that office; and since then there is no account of money paid to the Public Works office.

Mr. White explained that there is, in the letter book, a copy of a letter sent by James H. Boyd, as Chief Clerk for J. A. McCandless, asking that an accounting be made.

To this there is a reply that one

would be forthcoming. There is nothing else in connection with the matter, and nothing to indicate that the rents had been turned in. Under Clark's sworn statement, White accepted the money paid in and reported the fact to Governor Dole. He said he knew nothing of Wright's connection with the matter and had taken no action. As to the dismissal of the criminal prosecution against Clark, he said the latter had asked about this, and the reply was that the payment would be reported to the High Sheriff, but there could be no promise of a withdrawal of the prosecution.

Two payments were made by Clark;

the one of \$551 for rents collected between September 1 and December 1, 1902, and the other of \$310.25, said to be the balance due on rents collected from July 6, 1901, to August 31, 1902. The remainder of the amount of the total shortage of \$3,599, Clark says in a sworn statement was paid to B. H. Wright.

Unless there is some explanation from Wright, another charge is likely to be laid at his door, though he disclaims any knowledge of the embezzlement;

and in view of Clark's own statement that he took no receipts, it would be hard to prove any crime.

Mr. White will go to Kalibhi camp again this morning, and he said yesterday that he would be in charge of the place until Mr. Cooper's return. There

have been a dozen applications for the position, but Mr. White says most emphatically that he will not make any appointment, nor make any change until Superintendent Cooper's return.

• • •

BANK CASE HEARD BY JUDGE DE BOLT

The quo warranto case of the First American Savings and Trust Company was argued before Judge De Bolt yesterday. A. Lewis appeared in behalf of the respondents, the old officers of the bank, headed by Cecil Brown. Judge Highton, Magoun & Peters and T. I. Dillon represented W. T. Summers and the contesting officers. Mr. Lewis argued for the entire morning, and was followed by Mr. Highton.

Helen Isenberg has asked that W. Pfotenhauer and H. Schultz be appointed guardians of her five minor children, one of whom is now in Germany. A schedule of the property left by the father of the children is filed. The children each had a 2-27th interest in the estate.

George Ferris, under sentence of death for murder, has been granted ten days additional in which to file a bill of exceptions to the Supreme Court.

WOULD BE RIDE OF HUSBAND.

Isabella B. Winston yesterday filed a suit for divorce against Theo H. Winston. She states in her petition to the United States District Attorney Breckons was the toast master and he was most happy in his introductions. Those who sat down, in addition to the guest of honor and the host, were Judge Estee, Justice Galbraith, District Attorney Breckons, Attorney General Dole, W. B. Maling, F. E. Thompson, W. F. Farrington, Dr. Cooper, Dr. Sloggett, Dr. Herbert, Dr. Wood, Dr. Mayes, Dr. Walters, Dr. Burgess, Dr. Maister, Dr. Alvarez, Dr. Hodges, Dr. Wayson, H. Lewis, Francis Gay, of Kauai, Mr. Miller of Wyoming, E. F. Bishop, H. W. Willis, W. H. Hoogs, James McInerny, W. H. Smith.

COOPER AS PRESIDENT Succeeds Sloggett on Board of Health.



Pres. Cooper of the Board of Health.

(From Thursday's daily.)

Dr. C. B. Cooper was yesterday unanimously elected by the Board of Health to succeed President Sloggett. The choice was a matter of considerable surprise as it was supposed that the mantle would fall upon the shoulders of Dr. Moore. Just prior to the meeting, however, the combined efforts of the remaining members of the Board compelled Dr. Cooper to reconsider his declination and after much argument, he agreed to accept. At the opening of the meeting E. A. Mott-Smith took the chair, and Dr. Moore placed the name of Dr. Cooper in nomination. It was immediately seconded by Mr. Robinson and the vote was by acclamation.

Upon taking his office Dr. Cooper said that he accepted the position only under pressure and that taking only selfish reasons into consideration he could not take it.

The last Board had a great crisis to face for two years, and while I don't wish to throw bouquets at ourselves, I think we can safely congratulate ourselves that commerce has not been obstructed and the internal welfare of the country has not been threatened.

"It will be my policy to continue on the same lines laid out by my predecessor and I thank you for the confidence reposed in me. I wished to remain only a member of the Board and would have liked to see Dr. Moore accept the honor. It will be no easy matter to make the record of my predecessor."

Attorney General Dole then arose and stated that as it would probably be his last meeting, he wished to express his appreciation of the cordial good will and fellowship which had always existed between them.

He referred to the criticism in the press of the President two years ago and said that he had been subjected to the same sort of criticism from a portion of the press. He said he had tried to do what was right and that if a man was unjustly censured he would stand for what he was worth at the end. He referred also to causes of a personal nature which had made the past year one of disappointments and it may have affected his work, but said that he had always tried to be a fearless, conscientious public servant.

Dr. Cooper said he always recognized Mr. Dole as honest and fearless, and though there had been clashes, all had tried to do their duty. E. A. Mott-Smith referred to the important work done by Mr. Dole and said he was gratified that he was to go to Washington to represent the Territory in a case which affected her status. He said also that the Attorney General had always been exceedingly honest and straightforward and that he appreciated his work. The sentiments of Mr. Mott-Smith were echoed by Dr. Moore, Mr. Robinson and F. C. Smith.

Dr. Mayes then thanked the members for their kind welcome and said he would always endeavor to work with members of the board. He appreciated the great importance of the work in a community peculiar and mixed, where there was always danger of epidemics.

GOV. OSBORNE AS GUEST OF HONOR

The quo warranto case of the First American Savings and Trust Company was argued before Judge De Bolt yesterday. A. Lewis appeared in behalf of the respondents, the old officers of the bank, headed by Cecil Brown. Judge Highton, Magoun & Peters and T. I. Dillon represented W. T. Summers and the contesting officers. Mr. Lewis argued for the entire morning, and was followed by Mr. Highton.

Helen Isenberg has asked that W. Pfotenhauer and H. Schultz be appointed guardians of her five minor children, one of whom is now in Germany. A schedule of the property left by the father of the children is filed. The children each had a 2-27th interest in the estate.

George Ferris, under sentence of death for murder, has been granted ten days additional in which to file a bill of exceptions to the Supreme Court.

WOULD BE RIDE OF HUSBAND.

Isabella B. Winston yesterday filed a suit for divorce against Theo H. Winston. She states in her petition to the United States District Attorney Breckons was the toast master and he was most happy in his introductions. Those who sat down, in addition to the guest of honor and the host, were Judge Estee, Justice Galbraith, District Attorney Breckons, Attorney General Dole, W. B. Maling, F. E. Thompson, W. F. Farrington, Dr. Cooper, Dr. Sloggett, Dr. Herbert, Dr. Wood, Dr. Mayes, Dr. Walters, Dr. Burgess, Dr. Maister, Dr. Alvarez, Dr. Hodges, Dr. Wayson, H. Lewis, Francis Gay, of Kauai, Mr. Miller of Wyoming, E. F. Bishop, H. W. Willis, W. H. Hoogs, James McInerny, W. H. Smith.

Toothache is a severe test of a man's philosophy. A simple remedy is to saturate a piece of cotton with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and place it in the cavity of the affected tooth. One application gives relief. Try it. All dealers and druggists sell it. Honon, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

COLONEL ARTHUR LYNCH ON TRIAL FOR HIGH TREASON

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The trial of Col. Arthur Lynch, accused of high treason, was commenced before Chief Justice Lord Alverstone today. The prosecution will attempt to prove that Lynch, although a British subject, commanded what was known as the Irish Brigade in the conflict that the Boers waged against his own country. Not only in England but also in Ireland intense interest is being manifested in the case. To the English public the case is not only interesting owing to the gravity of the charge but also because of the fact that trials for high treason are infrequent and of the peculiar circumstances surrounding this case.

Col. Lynch had a checkered career in many parts of the British Empire before going to South Africa. At the opening of the Boer war he went to the Transvaal ostensibly as a war correspondent, and either to gain more intimate knowledge of war operations or through sympathy for their cause joined the Boer forces and did command a brigade which, however, did but little service for the Boers and was soon mustered out. But by this act Lynch became a hero in Ireland and at the last Parliamentary elections was returned as the Member of Parliament for Galway, England was at once incensed that a Boer should be elected to her Parliament and it was a long time before Lynch could be induced to go to London from Paris, where he was staying, to claim his seat. When he finally entered London he was arrested and the grand jury found a true bill against him on the charge of high treason.

HAVRE, France, Jan. 21.—The steamship Latouraine, one of the large Atlantic liners, has been burned at the dock here.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Following the successful work of Marconi's wireless telegraph across the ocean it is now proposed to inaugurate a system for transoceanic wireless from New York to San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—President Roosevelt today signed the Militia bill passed by Congress. This new law will bring the militia of all States and Territories into a closer alliance with the Federal military arm of the Government.

JAPANESE VIEW OF SOME OF SENATOR BURTON'S OPINIONS

On divers occasions when he was interviewed regarding the proposed importation of Chinese laborers into the Territory, Senator Burton of Kansas is said to have positively declared that all the classes of the people of Hawaiian Islands were in favor of the importation of a limited number of Chinese laborers into the Territory with but one exception, and that exceptional class was the Japanese residents. We would like very much to be enlightened when and from whom did the honorable gentleman obtain such a positive information. Surely none of the Japanese residents here appeared before the Senatorial Commission and made such representation. The feeling of the principal Japanese residents in regard to the proposition on the other hand is rather in favor of it.

Ever since the system of contract labor went out of its existence and the importation of Chinese laborers were barred, the Japanese laborers here, in general, began to show a tendency to hold themselves somewhat too independently. More the wages they receive the less earning they make. Under the old contract system and less wages, a laborer carried a good bank account. Then, he had been compelled to work in every working day, except in the case of sickness, by virtue of his contract with the employer. As to a day-laborer, whose term of bondage had expired, he was likewise to turn out steadily every day or else he knew his place would be filled by a Chinaman. But now, free from the contract obligation and free from the Chinese competition and welcomed everywhere, he behaves like a spoilt child. Often a mere whim of his causes him to desert one plantation and goes to next. He is very much unreliable to the employers and is less uncertain of his bank account. The thoughtful residents think that this lamentable state of affairs could only be diverted of the competition by some other laboring class of people entering into the field, and only people can perform thefeat side by side with the Japanese in the cane field is the Chinaman.

Hawaiian emigrants agencies restricts the maximum number of emigrants for Hawaii to 45 each steamer under the management of any emigrants agencies paying Government at least the sum of 30,000 yen as security money no matter what may be their relative importance.

The enforcement of this regulation has, however, now shown the convenient feature of constant increase of agencies which are of course to enjoy altogether the same rights as the large agencies on deposit of the aforesaid security money. Besides, the most of the minor agencies do not actually deal with the sending-out of emigrants to Hawaii but sell the right to the large agencies and they secure in this manner a certain amount of profit. As it is now considered to be far safer to entrust the sending of emigrants to creditable agencies with ample capital, the Government seems to have felt the necessity of revising the regulation so as to gradually bring about the suppression of minor agencies. The new revised regulation is to fix the number of emigrants by the amount of security money. Considering the importance of various agencies under this new regulation, it is generally believed that Messrs. Kaigai Toko-kaisha will be able to ship 80 emigrants by each steamer, Messrs. Morika and Company 64, the Kumamoto Emigrants Company 50 and other agencies probably 48 in an average while agencies of less importance are only allowed to carry each time 16. We learn that the revised regulation will be enforced on and after the 1st January, 1903.—Japan Times.

ANNIE PIGGOTT AGAIN IN TOILS

A man of this name is said to be employed here. A daughter, well known both in San Francisco and Honolulu, is married here. Both are relatives of Annie Piggott, but distinctly.

Annie Piggott, accompanied by her brother George and another man, came here two years ago. They were under aliases, but as soon as they were aware that the police were keeping their eyes on them, they awaited an opportunity to get away. In this they were assisted by the police who served notice on them to leave the island.

For seven years Annie Piggott plied pockets in San Francisco. She was regarded by the police, the members of her set and her victims as the cleverest "operator" that ever performed on this Coast. She received thorough police protection. The bold manner in which she did her work and the infrequency with which she was brought to task by the authorities convinced all persons familiar with the facts that the police permitted her to ply her nefarious trade without serious interruption. In consequence she was dubbed "Queen of the Pickpockets." One of her brothers, a now serving a sentence in San Quentin, is the son of Annie Piggott.

SUES FOR SUGAR CANE AGAINST NATIONAL LAZARETTO

New Suits Are Filed In the Circuit Court.

(From Thursday's daily.)

The Hawaii Mill Company was made defendant in a suit brought yesterday by Alfredo Andrade de Mattos for the value of sugar cane alleged to have been sold to the defendant by him. The plaintiff alleges that on or before April 3, 1901, he "sold and delivered to the defendant at South Hilo 1,049,448 pounds of sugar cane at the rate of \$3.80 per ton, which sum it then and there agreed to pay." It is further alleged that the sum of \$1,993.95 was due for this cane, and that defendant paid no part of it, except \$570.22, and that there is still due the plaintiff the sum of \$1,423.72.

VOLCANO STABLES COMPANY SUED.

Alfredo de Mattos has also brought suit against the Volcano Stables and Transportation Company, of Hilo, for the sum of \$3,100. The plaintiff alleges that he entered into a contract with the Board of Public Works for the construction of a certain board and stone wall on his land, and that the defendant began the construction for the Territory. It was agreed that the defendant should take stone from the plaintiff's land on condition of the construction of the stone wall on one side of the road, but he has wholly neglected to do this, to the damage of the plaintiff in the sum of \$1,000.

Defendant is also alleged to have taken stone from plaintiff to the value of \$500; and further, that as a consequence of defendant's neglect, cattle to the value of \$800 escaped from plaintiff's fields. It is further set out that other people's cattle entered upon plaintiff's lands and did damage amounting to \$500; and a total judgment in the sum of \$3,100 is asked.

CLARK SUES.

Alfred C. Clark has brought suit against the Hawaiian Engineering Company for the sum of \$450 for work done by him on the Waity building for which he says he has not been paid.

MUST BURN BUILDING.

A new order was made yesterday for the destruction of the buildings at King and Punchbowl streets condemned some time ago by the Board of Health as insanitary. It was reported that the corner structure had not been removed, and the second one had been torn down and the lumber sold and scattered all over the city. This action was severely denounced, and the original order was amended to provide for the tearing down of the remaining buildings and their destruction by burning. Ten days' notice is to be given by City Sanitary Officer Tracy.

PROTESTS TO CONGRESS

Memorials on Land and Leper Control Are Adopted.

Memorials protesting strongly against the control of the leper settlement and the public lands of Hawaii by the Federal government were adopted yesterday morning by the Chamber of Commerce at a special meeting held for that purpose. Both memorials urge the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States not to pass the recommendations made by the Senatorial Committee to this effect. As both memorials are in the hands of W. O. Smith, who is now on the American Maru en route to Washington to protest against the action contemplated in the recommendations, it was decided by the Chamber not to divulge the contents of the same in the slightest detail.

The meeting was presided over by E. D. Tenney, upon nomination of J. F. Schaefer, both the president and vice president being absent from the city. The members present were as follows:

Secretary James G. Spencer, W. F. Allen, S. B. Rose, H. E. Waity, H. A. Parmalee, Clarence L. Cooke, Henry Waterhouse, W. H. Hoogs, J. M. Dowsett, E. D. Tenney, W. W. Dimond, W. Pfotenhauer, George W. Smith, F. A. Schaefer, W. M. Giffard, J. P. Cooke, W. W. Hall, T. Chee Davies, and P. Muhandorf.

The two memorials were read, that relating to the control of public lands being first presented. Both memorials were adopted unanimously, and will be signed by the president and secretary of the chamber and the same officers of the Merchants' Association will be requested to do the same.

The following resolution relative to the late Paul Isenberg, Sr., was introduced by W. F. Allen, adopted, and ordered engrossed:

Whereas Under Divine Providence our honored and esteemed fellow-citizen, Hon. Paul Isenberg, has been removed from this earth; be it

Resolved, By the Honorable Chamber of Commerce, that by the death of Mr. Isenberg this community has lost a valued member, who was justly held in high esteem for his integrity, firmness in his convictions, and for his spirit of enterprise. The Hawaiian people have lost a true and consistent friend, and the firm of H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., one of the charter members of this chamber, has sustained a most deplorable loss.

Resolved, That this Chamber extends to the bereaved family, and to his business associates of the corporation of which he was the head, its most full and heartfelt sympathy in the irreparable loss which they have sustained.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this Chamber and copies be sent to the bereaved family and to Messrs. H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

</div

INSURANCE

**Theo. H. Davies & Co
(Limited)**
AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND
MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND
LIFE. Established 1838.
Accumulated Funds ... £3,750,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE
Capital £1,000,000.
Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
AGENTS.

IMPERIAL LIME

99 15-100 Per Cent Pure.

The very best Lime and in the
best containers.

In Lots to Suit.
Low Prices.

CALIFORNIA FEED Co.
AGENTS.

CASTLE & COOKE CO., LTD.
MONOLULU.

Commission Merchants

SUGAR FACTORS.

AGENTS FOR
The Waialua Sugar Company, **Waialua**.
The Kohala Sugar Company, **Kohala**.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Company, **Waimea**.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Company.
The George F. Blake Steam Pumps,
Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston.
The Astoria Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Company, of London.

Castle & Cooke.
—LIMITED.—

**LIFE and FIRE
INSURANCE
AGENTS...**

AGENTS FOR
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co
OF BOSTON.
Aetna Life Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION. This successful
remedy, used in the Continental Hospital, Paris, and popular
among the French, English, and Americans, cures all
the disorders to be sought in a medicine of the
kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION NO. 1 maintains its world
renown by its remarkable properties for the
cure of diseases of the kidneys, pains in the back, and
kindred ailments, affording prompt relief where
other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION NO. 2 purifies the blood, removes
all the morbid matter from the system, and cures
of joints, gout, rheumatism, & all diseases for which
it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury,
sarsaparilla, &c., to the distress of sufferers testifying
and run riot of health. This preparation purifies the
blood, and thus cures diseases of the heart, and
completely eliminates all venous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 3 for exhaustion, sleep-
lessness, and all distressing consequences of
dissipation, worry, overwork, &c. It possesses
superior restorative strength, and gives to
those suffering from the enervating influences of
long residence in hot, unhealthy climates.

THERAPION is sold by the principal
Chemists and Merchant throughout the world.
Price, £1.00, £1.25, £1.50, £1.75, £2.00.
In order
state which of the three numbers
quired, and observe that the word "THERAPION"
appears on the British Government stamp on
white letters on a red ground affixed to every
genuine package by order of His Majesty's His
Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
The Famous Tourist Route of the
World.

In Connection With the Canadian-
Australian Steamship Line
Tickets are Issued.

To All Points in the United States
and Canada, via Victoria and
Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:
Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen
and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver.
Tickets to All Points in Japan, China,
India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information
apply to
THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
Agents Canadian-Australian R. & W. Line,
Canadian Pacific Railway.

**PINEAPPLES
IN DEMAND**

Hawaii Nei Should Be
First in the
Trade.

"The pineapples of Hawaii, in size
and flavor, are the finest that are
in the world today," said Paul Taylor
Brown, head of the great pineapple
importing house of the Paul Taylor
Brown Company, of New York, at the
Moana the other night. Mr. Brown
had just come from Singapore, where
he went to look into the pineapple situation
in the interest of his house, and on his way home on the Hongkong
Maru. He was interested in Hawaiian
pineapples because his house had
handled some of the product from here
and was anxious to handle more than
is as yet being put on the market. "There
is no earthly reason," he went on, "why you should not pack here at
least 500,000 cases of pineapples annually,
putting them in the American
market, instead of only about 150,000
tins, which I believe was about the
size of last year's pack."

"You have every advantage here for
the business. The soil and climate is
adapted for the growth of the pine-
apple. That is shown in the quality of the
product. And then you have not
the duty to pay, and that is an expense
that meets the grower in every other
part of the world. That advantage and
the cheap water rate of freight to San
Francisco should enable the packer
on these Islands, packing his fruit
dead ripe and so getting its highest
possibilities of size and flavor, to give
Hawaii the absolute control of the
pineapple trade in the vast region west
of the Mississippi, and for a good distance
east of that river."

"The trade in canned pineapples is
growing enormously. The trade was
an unknown thing in Singapore three
years ago, and yet in 1902 \$8,000 cases
were shipped from there, which is
equivalent to 130,000 of the domestic
pack, and all this enormous quantity
since the Boxer outbreak was quelled,
and they have told me that the difficulty
now is not to get the Chinese to
come into the church, but to keep them
out. The church is becoming too popular."

Thus Robert E. Lewis, secretary at
Shanghai of the college Y. M. C. A.
Mr. Lewis, with his family, passengers
on the Hongkong Maru en route
to San Francisco, spent Monday
night on shore as guests of Chief
Justice Frear, friends of long
years' standing. The remark was
made in response to a question as
to how the Boxer uprising had affected
the work of missionaries of various
denominations in China. Mr. Lewis himself
is not engaged in missionary work
proper. But the work that he does is
educational and self-sustaining. The
expense of the work is borne by
the higher class of Chinese, who are
anxious that the educational work of
the College Y. M. C. A. shall be pushed
forward among their people.

"For ten years," said Mr. Lewis last
night, "I was the traveling secretary
in charge of this work. Then the field
in China was opened, and I was sent
out to occupy it. It is our aim to get
a hold among that large class of Chinese
who yearly come up for the government
examinations for the civil service. Do you know that there are
960,000 of these men examined every
year, and do you realize what tremendous
power it will give if we can
educate these men as Christians? We
believe, with Sir Robert Hart, that
there are but two solutions of the Chinese
problem. The empire must be
either broken up or it must be Christianized,
if it is to cease to be a menace to
the civilized world. We believe that
progress can be made with Christianizing
the empire if the work is done
scientifically from an educational
standpoint. Already we have established
branches in all the towns where
the civil service examinations are held.
And in Shanghai we have two large
branches. There are six hundred members
in the Chinese branch alone, and
these are educated men, men interested
in the spread of our work among
their countrymen. They are so much
interested in it that last year they raised
\$16,300 with which to carry on the
work there. We have a four story
building there of our own, and we need
more room."

Mr. Lewis is on his way to his home
in Boston to take a vacation of eight
months, after several years of hard
work, and will visit London before
returning to the field of his labor. His
wife and family accompany him.

A Bad Advertisement.

Editor Advertiser: Under the heading
"Leprosy in America," the Australian
of Melbourne, conspicuously presents
the following:

"Nineteen patients are in the St. Louis
Hospital, suffering from leprosy, and
are incurable. The public is alarmed."

Taking this as a reasonable guide,
one need not strain the imagination
to see the immensity of advertising
Hawaii would glean should Molokai be
made a national leper colony, and that
advertising of the most hurtful kind.

Steak in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 28.—Ma-
hawan Commercial, \$45.50; Honolulu,
H.; Makaweli, \$28.75; Pasauau, \$17.
Onomea, no bids.

Judge Edings and P. L. Dorche have
accepted service in the writ of certiorari
sued out by Jacob Coopier in the
Kona Sugar Co. case. The matter will
be heard before Judge Perry next Monday.

A wireless message received by A. T.
Atkinson from Sipua, Cooper yesterday
gave the information that he would be
in Tahiti on the 24th. He may return
back on the 28th Sunday.

**GILL WANTS TO BE
HAWAII'S GOVERNOR**

Uncovers His Ambition to Senators and Seeks
Support on the Basis of
Americanism.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Who will be the next governor of Hawaii, taking it for granted that Governor Dole would quit the office, at the end of the term for which he was appointed, is a question which is causing some comment. The proposal of Senator Mitchell that the age limit be reduced is received as indication of his having a candidate, and there are several local aspirants whose names are mentioned in connection with the place.

It was developed yesterday that one of the candidates, leading in the sense of the support sought outside of Hawaii, was Edwin S. Gill, late of Arizona, who came to Hawaii, and for some months was editor of the late Republican. Mr. Gill appeared as the native advance agent of Americanism, and distinguished himself by belaboring everything and everyone who stood for ideals based on other than Arizona ideals.

During the sitting of the Senatorial Commission Mr. Gill, who was and is Commissioner of the United States District Court, appeared often, but took no part in the many discussions until almost the closing of the hearings. He then presented a memorial in which

**CHINESE FLOCKING
TO THE CHURCHES**

I have talked to 1,000 missionaries
since the Boxer outbreak was quelled,
and they have told me that the difficulty
now is not to get the Chinese to
come into the church, but to keep them
out. The church is becoming too popular."

Thus Robert E. Lewis, secretary at
Shanghai of the college Y. M. C. A.
Mr. Lewis, with his family, passengers
on the Hongkong Maru en route
to San Francisco, spent Monday
night on shore as guests of Chief
Justice Frear, friends of long
years' standing. The remark was
made in response to a question as
to how the Boxer uprising had affected
the work of missionaries of various
denominations in China. Mr. Lewis himself
is not engaged in missionary work
proper. But the work that he does is
educational and self-sustaining. The
expense of the work is borne by
the higher class of Chinese, who are
anxious that the educational work of
the College Y. M. C. A. shall be pushed
forward among their people.

"For ten years," said Mr. Lewis last
night, "I was the traveling secretary
in charge of this work. Then the field
in China was opened, and I was sent
out to occupy it. It is our aim to get
a hold among that large class of Chinese
who yearly come up for the government
examinations for the civil service. Do you know that there are
960,000 of these men examined every
year, and do you realize what tremendous
power it will give if we can
educate these men as Christians? We
believe, with Sir Robert Hart, that
there are but two solutions of the Chinese
problem. The empire must be
either broken up or it must be Christianized,
if it is to cease to be a menace to
the civilized world. We believe that
progress can be made with Christianizing
the empire if the work is done
scientifically from an educational
standpoint. Already we have established
branches in all the towns where
the civil service examinations are held.
And in Shanghai we have two large
branches. There are six hundred members
in the Chinese branch alone, and
these are educated men, men interested
in the spread of our work among
their countrymen. They are so much
interested in it that last year they raised
\$16,300 with which to carry on the
work there. We have a four story
building there of our own, and we need
more room."

Mr. Lewis is on his way to his home
in Boston to take a vacation of eight
months, after several years of hard
work, and will visit London before
returning to the field of his labor. His
wife and family accompany him.

A Bad Advertisement.

Editor Advertiser: Under the heading
"Leprosy in America," the Australian
of Melbourne, conspicuously presents
the following:

"Nineteen patients are in the St. Louis
Hospital, suffering from leprosy, and
are incurable. The public is alarmed."

Taking this as a reasonable guide,
one need not strain the imagination
to see the immensity of advertising
Hawaii would glean should Molokai be
made a national leper colony, and that
advertising of the most hurtful kind.

Steak in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 28.—Ma-
hawan Commercial, \$45.50; Honolulu,
H.; Makaweli, \$28.75; Pasauau, \$17.
Onomea, no bids.

Judge Edings and P. L. Dorche have
accepted service in the writ of certiorari
sued out by Jacob Coopier in the
Kona Sugar Co. case. The matter will
be heard before Judge Perry next Monday.

A wireless message received by A. T.
Atkinson from Sipua, Cooper yesterday
gave the information that he would be
in Tahiti on the 24th. He may return
back on the 28th Sunday.

A wireless message received by A. T.
Atkinson from Sipua, Cooper yesterday
gave the information that he would be
in Tahiti on the 24th. He may return
back on the 28th Sunday.

A wireless message received by A. T.
Atkinson from Sipua, Cooper yesterday
gave the information that he would be
in Tahiti on the 24th. He may return
back on the 28th Sunday.

A wireless message received by A. T.
Atkinson from Sipua, Cooper yesterday
gave the information that he would be
in Tahiti on the 24th. He may return
back on the 28th Sunday.

A wireless message received by A. T.
Atkinson from Sipua, Cooper yesterday
gave the information that he would be
in Tahiti on the 24th. He may return
back on the 28th Sunday.

A wireless message received by A. T.
Atkinson from Sipua, Cooper yesterday
gave the information that he would be
in Tahiti on the 24th. He may return
back on the 28th Sunday.

A wireless message received by A. T.
Atkinson from Sipua, Cooper yesterday
gave the information that he would be
in Tahiti on the 24th. He may return
back on the 28th Sunday.

A wireless message received by A. T.
Atkinson from Sipua, Cooper yesterday
gave the information that he would be
in Tahiti on the 24th. He may return
back on the 28th Sunday.

A wireless message received by A. T.
Atkinson from Sipua, Cooper yesterday
gave the information that he would be
in Tahiti on the 24th. He may return
back on the 28th Sunday.

A wireless message received by A. T.
Atkinson from Sipua, Cooper yesterday
gave the information that he would be
in Tahiti on the 24th. He may return
back on the 28th Sunday.

A wireless message received by A. T.
Atkinson from Sipua, Cooper yesterday
gave the information that he would be
in Tahiti on the 24th. He may return
back on the 28th Sunday.

A wireless message received by A. T.
Atkinson from Sipua, Cooper yesterday
gave the information that he would be
in Tahiti on the 24th. He may return
back on the 28th Sunday.

A wireless message received by A. T.
Atkinson from Sipua, Cooper yesterday
gave the information that he would be
in Tahiti on the 24th. He may return
back on the 28th Sunday.

A wireless message received by A. T.
Atkinson from Sipua, Cooper yesterday
gave the information that he would be
in Tahiti on the 24th. He may return
back on the 28th Sunday.

A wireless message received by A. T.
Atkinson from Sipua, Cooper yesterday
gave the information that he would be
in Tahiti on the 24th. He may return
back on the 28th Sunday.

A wireless message received by A. T.
Atkinson from Sipua, Cooper yesterday
gave the information that he would be
in Tahiti on the 24th. He may return
back on the 28th Sunday.

A wireless message received by A. T.
Atkinson from Sipua, Cooper yesterday
gave the information that he would be
in Tahiti on the 24th. He may return
back on the 28th Sunday.

A wireless message received by A. T.
Atkinson from Sipua, Cooper yesterday
gave the information that he would be
in Tahiti on the 24th. He may return
back on the 28th Sunday.

A wireless message received by A. T.
Atkinson from Sipua, Cooper yesterday
gave the information that he would be
in Tahiti on the 24th. He may return
back on the 28th Sunday.

A wireless message received by A. T.
Atkinson from Sipua, Cooper yesterday
gave the information that he would be
in Tahiti on the 24th. He may return
back on the 28th Sunday.

A wireless message received by A. T.
Atkinson from Sipua, Cooper yesterday
gave the information that he would be
in Tahiti on the 24th. He may return
back on the 28th Sunday.

A wireless message received by A. T.
Atkinson from Sipua, Cooper yesterday
gave the information that he would be
in Tahiti on the 24th. He may return
back on the 28th Sunday.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurers Co. OF BERLIN.
Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

**The Bank of Hawaii
LIMITED.**

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL \$500,000.00

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

Chas M. Cooke President
P. C. Jones Vice President
C. H. Cooke Cashier
F. C. Atherton Assistant Cashier
Directors—Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, F. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless.

Solicite the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application.

Judd Building, Fort Street.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,850,000

Total reichsmarks 107,850,000

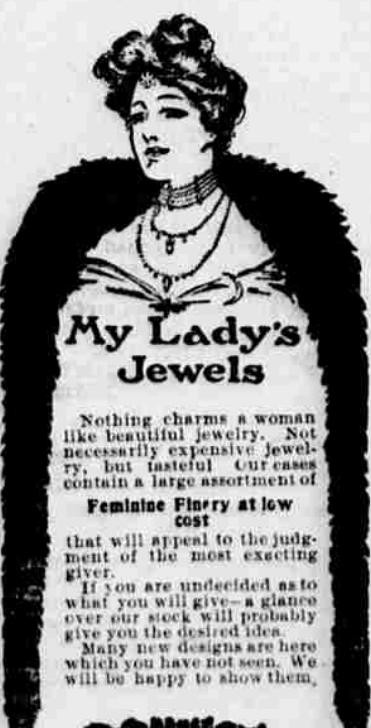
North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,800,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 25,000,000

Total reichsmarks 43,800,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

**My Lady's Jewels**

Nothing charms a woman like beautiful jewelry. Not necessarily expensive jewelry, but tasteful. Our cases contain a large assortment of

Feminine Finery at low cost

that will appeal to the judgment of the most exacting givers.

If you are undecided as to what you will give—a glance over our stock will probably give you the desired idea.

Many new pieces are here which you have not seen. We will be happy to show them.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

**Wm. G. Irwin & Co., LIMITED.
Fire and Marine Insurance A'gts.****AGENTS FOR THE**

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, Alliance Assurance Company of London, Alliance, Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd., of London, Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh, Williams of Madgeburg General Insurance Company, Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

In the United States court yesterday Judge Estes ordered that a nolle prosequi be entered in the three indictments against Juan Sabato, and also as to the case against Daisy Vierra.

MERCHANTS WILL LOOK INTO TAXATION PLANS**Committee of the Association Appointed to Consider the Questions Asked in Schedule I.**

(From Thursday's Daily.)

There will be a storm about the ears of Tax Collector Pratt before the business men of the city make out and file a full set of answers to the questions in Schedule I. This was foreshadowed in the discussion of the matter in the meeting of the Merchants' Association yesterday and the committee appointed to take up the question will not permit it to drop until they have had some understanding with the department. It was openly asserted that there have been received, at the tax office, the returns of many corporations without the answers which are comprised in the schedule, while now it is intimated that there must be such information given. This is classed as the grossest kind of discrimination and the business men will resent the action.

The meeting of the Association was well attended and was presided over by Vice-President Dimond in the absence of President Macfarlane, confined to his house by illness. The element of humor was interjected early in the session by the reading by Secretary Harris of the following letter:

Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 25, 1902.
The Merchants' Association, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Dear Sirs: I note in today's "Press Dispatches," a communication from Hon. T. Thos. Fortune, special labor commissioner sent to your islands by Hon. Mr. Shaw, Secretary of Treasury of the United States, in re scarcity of labor with you, for the plantations. If you will place me in touch with the proper parties, who would be willing to advance transportation from this section to your country and in addition allow me a reasonable per capita remuneration for my services in gathering them together, I can furnish from 1,000 to 10,000 of our Southern negroes, the best farm laborers in the world. Hoping to hear from you, I am

Very truly yours,

S. K. WILLIAMSON.

No action was taken and the matter of the tax blank was called up by Vice-President Dimond. He said that he thought there was no reason for the insistence upon answers to the many questions which so closely affect the business houses, and that there were particulars asked for which were not

necessary. There was a long discussion over the matter and finally the matter resolved itself into the appointment of a committee, consisting of Messrs. Dimond, Helm and Soper for the purpose of taking up the question of the kind of inquiry which is made into the affairs of the various corporations doing business in the Territory.

The Association then received the report of its committee sent to the joint body, which considered the matter of a census of the Orientals in the city. The report was received and adopted. It is as follows:

To the Builders and Traders' Exchange, the Merchants' Association and the Honolulu Trades and Labor Council. The joint committee appointed by your several bodies for the purpose of taking a census of the business and trades of Honolulu, beg leave to report as follows:

Your committee have investigated the cost of taking such a census and believe it is beyond the limit which in your committee's opinion your bodies would be willing to expend. The Hawaiian census of 1896 cost \$6.33 per hundred. To be exact, practically a complete census of the city, including 40,000 to 45,000 people, would be necessary. The cost of taking the census of 1896 in Honolulu proper cost 4.87 cents per head. This would mean about \$2,000. Even if the census were attempted to be taken by your committee, without government authority, it would be incomplete and inaccurate at the best.

Your committee have arranged for compiling statistics from the Internal Revenue office as to Chinese, which will be absolutely reliable as far as they go. There may be some slight expense attached to this compilation, which your committee ask leave to report later when the statistics are compiled.

Your committee therefore recommend that they be discharged and that the several organizations herein represented adopt the following resolution without delay, as the biennial session of the Legislature is almost upon us.

"Resolved, that it is the sense of this organization that the Legislature should make this year an appropriation sufficient to pay the expense of establishing and maintaining a fully equipped permanent statistical bureau whose duty it shall be to compile all existing statistical information regarding the Hawaiian Islands and the taking of a biennial census of the Territory of Ha-

waii, particularly for the purpose of showing the actual mercantile and industrial condition thereof.

Resolved that the Legislative Committee of this organization are hereby directed to call this matter to the attention of the Governor and urge his incorporation of such a provision in his recommendations to the Legislature both in his Biennial Message and in his Estimates of Appropriations and said committee are, also, directed to lay this resolution before the Republican Territorial Central Committee and Legislative Caucus and endeavor to secure their approval thereof."

The report of the sub-committee on statistics is hereto attached.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN EMMELUTH,
FRED L. WALDRON,
W. W. HARRIS,
JAS. NOTT, JR.,
W. LARSEN,
C. M. TAYLOR.

Honolulu, Jan. 16, 1903.

L. E. Pinkham suggested that there was a sentiment that some recognition should be made of the work of the Senators who had held meetings here, in investigation of the affairs of the Territory, and who had made some recommendations which would be of value to the people at large. The general opinion was that there were several things in the report which would be inimical to the good of the Territory, and that the whole should be laid aside for the present. The meeting then adjourned. Those present were:

W. W. Dimond, W. W. Harris, John G. Rothwell, Fred L. Waldron, J. L. McLain, John F. Soper, H. H. Williams, E. A. McInerny, J. A. Gilman, F. C. Church, T. J. King, F. Wakefield, J. Hocking, W. W. Hall, L. E. Pinkham, H. F. Wichman, P. R. Helm, Seeley Shaw, A. Montano and J. A. M. Johnson.

So Different

ots of Claims Like This, But so Different—Local Proof is What Honolulu People Want.

There are a great many of them. Every paper has its share.

Statements hard to believe, harder to prove.

Statements from far-away places.

What people say in Florida.

Public expressions from California.

Ofttimes good endorsement there.

But of little service here at home.

Honolulu people want local proof.

The sayings of neighbors, friends and citizens.

Home endorsement counts.

You committee therefore recommend that they be discharged and that the several organizations herein represented adopt the following resolution without delay, as the biennial session of the Legislature is almost upon us.

"Resolved, that it is the sense of this organization that the Legislature should make this year an appropriation sufficient to pay the expense of establishing and maintaining a fully equipped permanent statistical bureau whose duty it shall be to compile all existing statistical information regarding the Hawaiian Islands and the taking of a biennial census of the Territory of Ha-

SAVE YOUR SKIN**How to Preserve Purify and Beautify the Skin and Complexion.**

To preserve, purify, and beautify the skin, and prevent pimples, blotches, blackheads, redness, roughness, yellow, oily, mousy skin, chapping, cracking, and many other forms of skin blemishes, no other skin or complexion soap is for a moment to be compared with CUTICURA SOAP, because no other soap reaches the cause, viz., the clogged, irritated, or inflamed condition of the pores.

SAVE YOUR HAIR**How to Prevent Falling Hair Scalp Humours and Dandruff.**

Cleanse the scalp and hair thoroughly with a warm shampoo of CUTICURA SOAP, rinse with warm water, dry carefully, and apply a light dressing of CUTICURA, purest of emollients, gently rubbed into the scalp. This simple, refreshing, and inexpensive treatment will clear the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothe irritated, itching surfaces, stimulate the hair follicles, supply the roots with energy and nourishment, and make the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, and healthy scalp, when all else fails.

SAVE YOUR HANDS**How to Make the Hands Soft and White in a Single Night.**

Bathe and soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry thoroughly and anoint freely with CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure and purer of emollients. Wear during the night old, loose kid gloves with the finger ends cut off. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, shapeless nails, with painful finger ends, this one night treatment is simply wonderful and a blessing to all afflicted with sore, chapped, rough, or tender hands.

Cuticura Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour.**The Set**

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales; CUTICURA, softens the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly alay irritation, inflammation, and pain; CUTICURA Liniment, to cleanse the skin, cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most severe cases. Sold throughout the United States and Canada by Dr. J. Collis Browne & Co., Sydney, N. S. W., Australia; FORTRESS DRUG & CHEM. CORP., Sole Prop., Boston, U. S. A.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted it very much.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS AS A CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the Inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles, 14d, 2s 9d and 4s 6d, by all chemists. Sole Manufacturers, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell St., London.

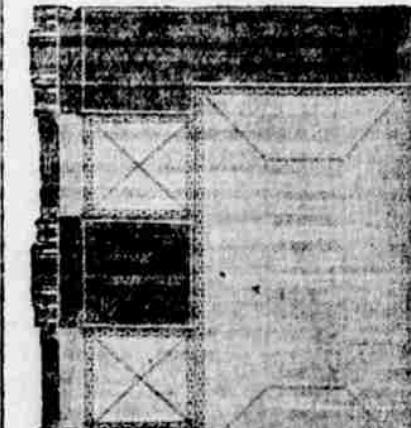
fifteen years ago. Previous to that I drove a stage coach in the United States. These occupations necessitated my being out at all seasons were no doubt the cause of my kidney disorder. I had the ordinary symptoms of this complaint, and resorted to a host of things to cure it. All of them failed to do so, however, and when I had almost given up hope I heard about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and got some at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They did indeed relieve me and I am quite satisfied with the benefit they have been to me."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers; price 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50). Mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

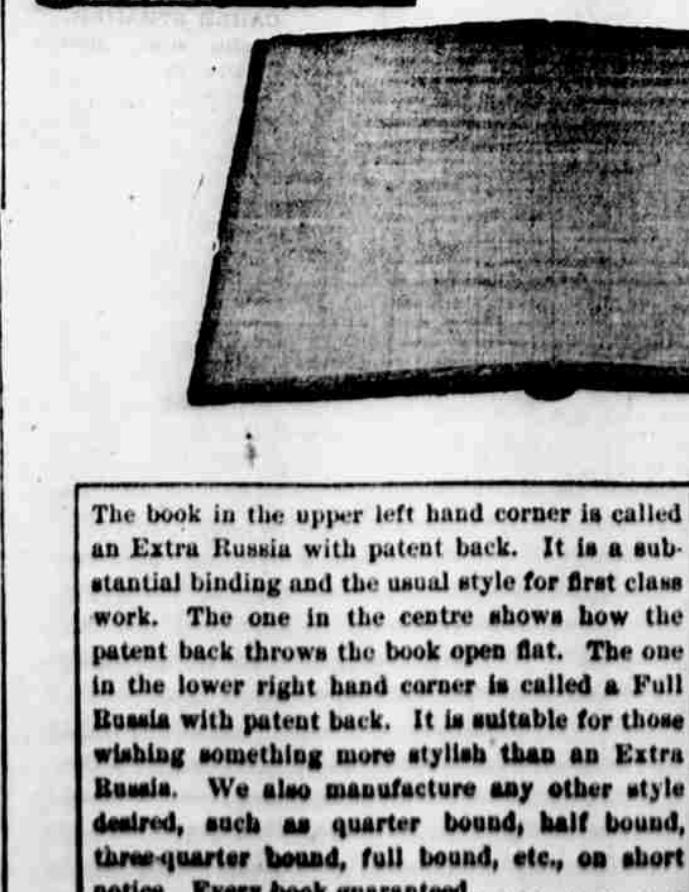
BLANK BOOKS

We are Manufacturing Blank Books which for price and workmanship are equal to Coast or Eastern Work. Call for Prices. Telephone Mair. 88.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.



The book in the upper left hand corner is called an Extra Russia with patent back. It is a substantial binding and the usual style for first class work. The one in the centre shows how the patent back throws the book open flat. The one in the lower right hand corner is called a Full Russia with patent back. It is suitable for those wishing something more stylish than an Extra Russia. We also manufacture any other style desired, such as quarter bound, half bound, three-quarter bound, full bound, etc., on short notice. Every book guaranteed.



SHIPPIING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, Jan. 20.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Maui, Kona and Kau ports, at 6:25 a.m., with 684 bags coffee, 2124 bags sugar, 276 bags taro, 150 bundles bananas, thirty-eight bags butter, thirty-two head of cattle and sundries.

Schr. Concord, Mana, from Kohala-lee, with a load of sugar.

Stmr. Nihau, W. Thompson, from Hanamau and Eelele, with 7,399 bags sugar.

Wednesday, Jan. 21.

Stmr. Mikahina, Gregory, from Kauai ports, at 4:45 a.m.

Am. schr. Okanagan, Roesch, from Port Gamble, at 10 a.m.

Thursday, Jan. 22.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, from Kauai ports, at 2 a.m.

Stmr. Helene, Nicholson, from Hawaii ports, at 5:30 p.m.

Stmr. Maui, Bennett, from Hawaii ports and Lepor Settlement, at 3:30 p.m.

Schr. Moi Wahine, from Hamakua ports, at 6:50 a.m. •••

DEPARTED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, Jan. 20.

Jap S. S. Hongkong Maru, Filmer, from San Francisco, at 10 a.m.

Stmr. Kinai, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, at noon.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Kauai ports, at 5 p.m.

Schr. Chas. Levi Woodbury, Harris, for Hilo, at noon.

Schr. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports, at 5 p.m.

Am. bark W. B. Flint, Johnson, for Makaweli.

Am. schr. Alice Cooke, Penhallow, for the Sound.

Ger. bk. Bille, Dade, for the Sound.

Schr. Aloha, Fry, for Kaanapali, to load sugar.

Stmr. J. A. Cummings, Searle, for Oahu ports, at 6 a.m.

Gas. schr. Eclipse, Townsend, for Maui, Molokai and Kona ports.

Schr. Ada. Nelson, for Koolau ports.

Stmr. Nevadan, Weedon, for San Francisco.

Stmr. Alaskan, Banfield, for New York.

Wednesday, Jan. 21.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, for Lahaina, Kaanapali, Honokaa and Kukuhale, at 5 p.m. •••

Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, for Maui, Molokai and Lanai ports, at 5 p.m. Thursday, Jan. 22.

Stmr. Iwaihini, Piltz, for Hamakua, at 2 p.m.

Schr. Concord, Mana, for Paauilo, at 10 a.m.

Stmr. Nihau, W. Thompson, for Elele, Makaweli, Waimea and Kekaha, with mail and passengers for Nawiliwili and Kolou, at 5 p.m.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, for Lahaina, Kaanapali, Honokaa and Kukuhale, at 2 p.m. •••

PASSENGERS.

Departed.

Per stmr. Kinai, Jan. 20, for Hilo and way ports—S. Tomikawa, Mrs. T. Suzuki, J. Lightfoot, Judge Stanley, Miss H. Gay, Miss M. Anderson, C. H. Palmer, F. C. Handy, R. Beddingfield, A. C. Wells, Y. Hamada, O. Shoda, Dr. Weight, Master M. Mackenzie, Mrs. C. Ratcliffe, Miss Grace Colburn, Miss C. Rosenwasser, S. F. Chillingworth and wife, Mrs. S. L. Austin, H. G. Danford and wife, Mrs. C. da Silva, C. Clerc, Dr. Humphris and wife, W. A. Bailey, James W. Girvin, L. W. Taylor, Elwood Wilder, R. G. Henderson, W. B. Scott, Robt. Hind, J. F. Woods, F. M. Swanzey, A. G. M. Robertson, Mrs. Kirshberg and child, J. H. Soper, Frank Andrade, Mrs. J. H. Raymond, child and nurse, Cecilia Brown.

At the present time the sugar war houses are practically empty, as the big sugar cargoes which have left Honolulu during the last few days have cleared out all but about 2,000 bags of sugar. But the mills are grinding so fast now that it will be only a question of a few days until a large amount of sugar is stored there again for shipment. •••

Nebraskan Caused \$2000 Damage

While the big freight steamer Nebraskan was leaving her dock at San Francisco, December 17, en route to Honolulu, before she could gather sufficient headway, the tide swept her down against the U. S. Fish Commission steamer Albatross, lying off Harrison street. But for the prompt action of those aboard the Albatross in giving their vessel more chain, she would probably have been sunk. As it was, the big freighter snapped off the bowsprit of the Albatross, and with all the force of her enormous weight tore through all obstructions attached to and projecting from the starboard side of the anchored vessel. A boat hanging on the forward davits was badly shattered, and the iron davits were twisted beyond repair. The first cutter, lying at the boom, was smashed and the starboard gangway reduced to pulp. Nobody was hurt. On the Albatross they estimate the damage at \$2,000. The Nebraskan was not injured.—Army and Navy Journal.

Arrived.

Per stmr. Mauna Loa, Jan. 20, from the Volcano—C. McCoven, Dr. W. L. Twelby and wife, Mrs. R. M. Durkee, Mrs. I. P. Lyon; from Kau: Miss W. Doe, John Sherman and wife; from Kona: Miss V. Mossman, Mrs. George Clark, M. F. Scott, C. H. Hall, Guy Maydwell, Mrs. F. H. Foster, G. K. Wilder, C. H. Chang, Mrs. Narizuki; from Maalaea: Dr. Monsarratt, Mrs. Webb, S. Nagasawa; from Lahaina: S. Kellinol, Lin-Wal W. Gelatt.

Per stmr. Nihau, January 20, from Hanamaulu—Francis Gay.

SAILING TODAY.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Maui, Kona and Kau ports, at noon. •••

OFF KOKO HEAD YESTERDAY.

Am. schr. Churchill, sixty days from Newcastle.

OVERDUE AT THIS PORT.

Ship Florence, Spicer, fifty-two days out from Tacoma.

Barkentine Kilkkit, Cutler, thirty-seven days out from Port Ludlow.

Waiialeale in Bad Weather.

The steamer Mikahina reports that the steamer Waiialeale was at Kilauea, where she had experienced very bad weather, and was unable to work with the wire at the old landing.

Gaelic at the Coast.

The Occidental and Oriental liner Gaelic is reported by cable to have arrived at San Francisco at 5 a.m. on January 20.

Aloha's Blow Progress.

The schooner Aloha, which left port on Monday to load sugar at Kaanapali was sighted in the channel yesterday by the steamer Helene.

Rosemond to Sail.

The schooner Rosemond will sail for San Francisco about the end of the week with a full cargo of sugar.

Mauna Ala May Sail Today.

Although only partially finished the new park keeper's lodge at Kapiolani Park, opposite R. B. Tumlin's residence, presents a pleasing appearance.

To the common or garden mind it seems queer for Christian Science healers to receive real money for curing imaginary diseases. Pack.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Makes the bread more healthful.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

BALD-HEADER REACHES HONOLULU

The arrival of the "bald-headed" schooner Okanagan, which has been counted as one of the over-dues, yesterday morning softened to some extent the anxiety over the ship Florence and the barkentine Kilkkit. Although the Okanagan had been spoken of as about thirty-five days out from Port Gamble, Captain Roesch states that this was a mistake, and that the voyage had only taken thirty-one days to accomplish.

He did not sight the Florence or the Kilkkit, but gave it as his opinion that both vessels would arrive all right.

During the first week after leaving Port Gamble, the Okanagan experienced a series of strong gales, sustaining no damage, and experiencing light and variable winds and calms for the rest of the voyage.

The schooner has a cargo of 807,000 feet of lumber, which she is discharging at the Allen Street wharf.

•••

ASPHALTING THE RAILWAY WHARF

More improvements are being added to the Railway Sugar wharf in order that the big product of Hawaiian sugar mills may be handled more expeditiously in shipping it to foreign markets. A freight shed four hundred feet long and one hundred feet wide at the wharf has heretofore had but an earthen floor, but now it is being asphalted. A big force of men were at work on the wharf doing this work yesterday.

At the present time the sugar war houses are practically empty, as the big sugar cargoes which have left Honolulu during the last few days have cleared out all but about 2,000 bags of sugar. But the mills are grinding so fast now that it will be only a question of a few days until a large amount of sugar is stored there again for shipment.

•••

THE "TALL" MAN IS IDENTIFIED

Roger James, the man arrested Wednesday night by Detective Chester Doyle as the "tall" man of the pair of hold-ups who have recently terrorized certain districts of the town, was identified yesterday for a second time by Masumoto and his wife Tsuru, the proprietors of the Pacific Heights' tea-house, as the one who had robbed them in company with a "short" man. Both positively identified the revolver which Doyle secured in James' room in Queen Emma Hall as the one which was used to intimidate them at the time of the robbery.

Ah Leong, the Chinese storekeeper of Punahoa who was assaulted by the tall man one night, the fellow using the butt end of a revolver on his head, also identified James and the revolver. The revolver with several others was laid out on a table, and the victims, one by one, were asked to pick out the revolver which they saw in the robber's hands.

Each one unhesitatingly picked out the same revolver, which is quite a large one, dull and black, with the vulcanized rubber parts of the handle missing, leaving only the steel framework.

Two charges of burglary in the first degree were entered against Roger James yesterday afternoon, the result of Doyle's investigations.

•••

SEVEN JAPS ARRESTED SETTLERS WOULD COME

Federal Prosecution Begins at Hilo Land Commissioner Receives Many Town. Inquiries.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Seven Japanese have been arrested at Hilo by Deputy Marshal Handy for violation of the internal revenue laws. The warrants were taken over by the marshal, with complaints drawn up pending. It appears that the would-be farmers have obtained information of Hawaii's lands from a lengthy article describing in detail our liberal land laws and the chances of making money in small farming.

One application comes from Rutherford, New Jersey, from a man who wanted to take up grazing land, and thought that it could be obtained for about a dollar an acre. If the right sort of a proposition is made, he intends to go into cattle raising on an extensive scale.

A second letter came from St. Joseph, Mo., and the applicant wanted to take up some agricultural land and go into small farming.

A third application came from a Gron-ton, South Dakota, man, who said he had learned of the opportunities in Hawaii from Gidding, the man who was going to bring a party of Dakota farmers to the Islands, but who has since disappeared entirely.

There were two applications for land from California. One man at Bonsai had heard of the prospective sale of the Waianae lands, and wanted an opportunity to bid in a lot. His application came too late, as the lands were sold several days before its receipt.

A Buena Park, Orange County, California, man spoke of a party of farmers who intended to come to Honolulu from that State. He was desirous of getting information of the prospects here, and stated that if land could be had in plenty, he would accompany the party which is forming.

Land Commissioner Boyd will reply to all the queries by the next steamer, and expects that some settlers may be induced to take up land here. He has in preparation also data which will be supplied to all prospective settlers upon request.

•••

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

List of deeds filed for record January 21st, 1903:

First Party. Second Party. Class.

H. Kamalopili and husband—Keakealani D
Keakealani and husband—H. Kamalopili and husband D
D. L. Peterson—S. L. Shaw D
E. Kiemone—Mrs. F. G. E. Walker D
O. Tokuchi et al.—Sujito Sato, Tr. D
L. K. Hart—F. W. Makinen D
P. Hanusa et al.—T. C. Davies D
J. A. Vivichaves et al.—A. L. Shaw D

Jan. 2—Chas. S. Desky and wife to Alex. Young, D. pc. land Wailani Road, Pacific Heights, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$4500.

Chas. S. Desky and wife to W. J. Lowrie, D., lots 24, 25, 26 and 27, Pacific Heights Tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1.

In the Matter of the Estate of T. Mori, deceased—Order of Notice of Hearing Petition for Administration.

On reading and filing the petition of E. Krueger, attorney in fact, of Waiheu, Maui, alleging that T. Mori, of Tokio, Japan, died intestate at Tokio, Japan, on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1902, leaving property in the Hawaiian Islands necessary to be administered upon, and praying that Letters of Administration issue to himself.

It is ordered that Wednesday, the 18th day of February, A. D. 1903, at 10 o'clock a.m., be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition in the court room of this Court at Wailuku, Maui, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted, and that notice of this order be published in the English language for three successive weeks in the Hawaiian Gazette, a newspaper in Honolulu.

Dated at Wailuku, Maui, Jan. 19th, 1903.

By order of the Court:

(Seal) L. R. CROOK, Clerk.

BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

The sale of the lease of the land of Omaopio is hereby postponed to Friday, Jan. 26, 1903; sale to take place at the office of W. O. Aiken, Pain, Maui, at 12 o'clock noon, instead of the front entrance of the Judiciary Building.

E. S. BOYD, Commissioner of Public Lands.

Public Lands Office, Jan. 26, 1903.

2455—Jan. 23, 27.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SECOND CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII—AT CHAMBERS—IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of T. Mori, deceased—Order of Notice of Hearing Petition for Administration.

On reading and filing the petition of E. Krueger, attorney in fact, of Waiheu, Maui, alleging that T. Mori, of Tokio, Japan, died intestate at Tokio, Japan, on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1902, leaving property in the Hawaiian Islands necessary to be administered upon, and praying that Letters of Administration issue to himself.

It is ordered that Wednesday, the 18th day of February, A. D. 1903, at 10 o'clock a.m., be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition in the court room of this Court at Wailuku, Maui, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted, and that notice of this order be published in the English language for three successive weeks in the Hawaiian Gazette, a newspaper in Honolulu.

Dated at Wailuku, Maui, Jan. 19th, 1903.

By order of the Court:

(Seal) L. R. CROOK, Clerk.

2455—Jan. 23